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3 orders are coming in daily for papers without the pay. No paper will be sent except the pay accompany the order. Funds may be sent at our risk, by mail, taking care to have the letter put in an envelope, and nell sealed, directed, post paid, to the Publisher.

rubbisher.

35 Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency,
New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore,
is duly authorized to procure advertisements for

this paper, Within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been Without these, we cannot change the direc-

tion. We desire to call attention to the notice which asks correspondents, in all cases, when names are sent, to give the rounty, as well as post office and State. One correspondent writes, "It is of no consequence to give the name of the county." It is of consequence to us, as we cannot enter the names of subscribers till we ascertain the county. Let every name be distinctly written.

The every name be distinctly written.

Agents and others in sending names, are requested to be very particular, and have each letter distinct. Give the name of the Post Office, the County, and the State.

The Agents or others having funds to forward are decired if the arount he considerable to nurse.

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The transcribing names, it is probable that errors have occurred. Our friends are requested to notify us in such cases, that they may be immediately corrected.

Agents will notice that we keep an accoun with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, in all cases, forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance.

13 Any clergyman who will procure four subscribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a fifth copy gratis for one year.

L. P. NOBLE, Publisher.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 21, 1847.

THE TWO PROCESSIONS.

"Look here upon this picture, and on this."-Hamlet. Considering that we have a slave population of reedom abroad, are not a little remarkable. almost went into ecstacies over the first French revolution; we filled our papers with the speeches of Orator Hunt and the English Radicals; we fraternized with the United Irishmen; we hailed as brothers in the cause of freedom the very Mexicans whom we are now wasting with fire and sword; our orators, North and South, grew eloquent and classic over the Greek and Polish revoquent and classic over the Greek and Polish revolutions. In short, long ere this, if the walls of kingcraft and despotism had been, like those of Jericho, destined to be overthrown by sound, our Fourth of July cannon-shootings and bell-ringings, together with our fierce, grandiloquent speech-makings, in and out of Congress, on the occasions referred to, would have left no stone upon another.

It is true that an exception must be made in the case of Hayti. We fired no guns, drank no toasts, made no speeches in favor of the establishment of

made no speeches in favor of the establishment of that new Republic in our neighborhood. The very mention of the possibility that Haytien delegates might ask admittance to the Congress of the free Republics of the New World at Panama. " frightened from their propriety" the eager propagandists of Republicanism in the Senate, and gave a death-blow to their philanthropic projects. But as Hayti is a Republic of blacks, who, having revolted from their masters as well as from the mother country, have placed themselves entirely without the pale of Anglo-Saxon sympathy by their impertinent interference with the monopoly of white liberty, this exception by no means disproves the general fact, that in the matter of powder-burning, bell-jangling, speech-making, toastdrinking, admiration of freedom afar off and in the abstract, we have no rivals. The caricature of our "General Sympathies" in Martin Chuzzlewit is by no means a fancy sketch.

The news of the Revolution of the Three Days in Paris, and the triumph of the French people over Charles X and his ministers, as a matter of course, acted with great effect upon our national susceptibility. We all threw up our hats in excessive joy at the spectacle of a King dashed down headlong from his throne, and chased out of his kingdom by his long-suffering and oppressed subjects. We took half the credit of the performance to ourselves, inasmuch as Lafayette was a principal actor in it. Our editors, from Passamaquoddy to the Sabine, indited paragraphs for a thousand and one newspapers, congratulating the Parisian patriots, and prophesying all manner of evil to Holy Alliances, Kings, and aristocracies. The National Intelligencer of September 27, 1830, contains a full account of the public rejoicings of the good people of Washington on the occasion. Bells were rung in all the steeples, guns were fired, and a grand procession was formed, including the President of the United States, the heads of Departments, and other public functionaries. Decorated with tri-colored ribbons, and with tri-colored flags mingling with the stripes and stars over their heads, and gazed down upon by bright eyes from window and balcony, the "General Sympathizers" moved slowly and majestically through the broad avenue towards the Capitol, to celebrate the revival of French liberty in a manner becoming the chosen rulers of a

free people.

What a spectacle was this for the represent tives of European kingcraft at our seat of Government! How the titled agents of Metternich and Nicholas must have trembled, in view of this imposing demonstration, for the safety of their "peculiar institutions!"

Unluckily, however, the moral effect of this grand spectacle was marred somewhat by the appearance of another procession, moving in a con-trary direction. It was a gang of slaves! Hand-cuffed in pairs, with the sullen sadness of despair in their faces, they marched wearily onward to the music of the driver's whip and the clanking iron on their limbs Think of it! Shouts of triumph, rejoicing bells, gay banners, and glittering cavalcades, in honor of Liberty, in immediate contrast with men and women chained and driven like cattle to market. The editor of the American Spectator, a paper published at Washington at that time, speaking of this black procession of slavery, describes it as "driven along by what had

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1847.

NO. 25.

stand. "Sit down, brother," said old Father Kyle. the one-eyed Abolition preacher, "it's no use to try; you can't preach with twenty niggers sticking in your throat!" It strikes us that our country is very much in the condition of the poor confused preacher at the camp-meeting. Slavery sticks in its throat, and spoils its finest perform-ances, political and ecclesiastical; confuses the tongues of its Evangelical Alliances; makes a farce of its Fourth of July celebrations, and, as in the case of the grand Washington procession of 1830, sadly mars the effect of its rejoicings in view of the progress of liberty abroad. There is a stammer in all our exhortations; our moral and political homilies are sure to run into confusions and contradictions; and the response which comes to us from the nations is not unlike that of Father Kyle to the planter's attempt at sermonizing: "It's no use, brother Jonathan; you can't preach liberty with three millions of slaves in your J. G. W.

> BY REQUEST. From the Catholic Observer of May 29.

throat !"

presume that it expressed in this proposition the wishes, if not the determination, of the Government.

We are confirmed in this conclusion by a partial disavowal of the proposition in the Union of the 18th instant. The Union says the proposition was a mere speculation; that it was made in the specific proposition was a mere speculation; that it was made without the knowledge of the Government, as it understands, contrary to its wishes, and it is authorized to say—what? That the policy of the Government avowed in the proclamations of our Generals in Mexico remains unchanged. Very good; but this is no disavowal of the infamous policy suggested by the Union. The proclamations of our Generals do not reach the case. They Generals in Mexico remains unchanged. Very good; but this is no disavowal of the infamous policy suggested by the Union. The proclamations of our Generals do not reach the case. They merely forbid the desecration and pillage of the churches, but give no pledge against the sequestration of the property of the church. Consequently, the assertion that the policy avowed by the Generals remains unchanged, contains no pledge of the Government against the proposition of the Union.

Considering that we have a slave population of nearly three millions, and that in one-half of the States of the Republic it is as hazardous to act upon the presumption that "all men are created free and equal," as it would be in Austria or Russia, the lavish expression of sympathy and extravagant jubilation with which, as a people, we cannot find the Union was formally authorized to make its infamous proposition, nor is any one silly enough to suppose it would make so important a proposition without knowing that it was proposition; nor is any one silly enough to suppose it would make so important a proposition without knowing that it was proposition; nor is any one silly enough to suppose it would make so important a proposition without knowing that it was proposition; nor is any one silly enough to suppose it would make so important a proposition without knowing that it was proposition; nor is any one silly enough to suppose it would make so important a proposition without knowing that it was proposition; and the Government makes war on our religion, we cannot tight its bate. There is a law above that of men. Our religion is sacred; we cannot turn our hand against it; no Catholic can, either at home or abroad. You may kill us; we can die. But we cannot, in any way or shape or degree, countenance a war against the church of our affections; and the formation of it. are accustomed to greet movements in favor of out as a feeler, but so written as to be disavowed against the church of our affections; and the in case it should be found to shock public opinion too much; and we have not the least doubt that the Administration entertained the proposition, and was prepared to adopt it, if it appeared that it could do so with safety to itself. Whether, therefore, the Government now intends adopting it or not, we hold it responsible for having made

> Moreover, it is worthy of note, that not a press so far as we have seen, friendly to the Adminis-tration, has denounced it. This fact is expressive.

not without sacrilege be diverted from the purposes intended by the donors. If our Government may proceed to divert, to sequestrate it to other purposes in other countries, it may as the next step proceed to do it at home. If it is willing to step proceed to do it at home. If it is willing to do so anywhere, it shows that it recognises no law of religion, that it holds nothing sacred, and that we have and can have no security that it will not do so whenever it has the power, and finds it or fancies it for its interest to do so.

But we denounce this proposition still more vehemently as American citizens. We are Catholics but we care the acceptance American citizens.

lics, but we are also Americans—American citizens—and have as deep an interest in the honor and prosperity of our country as those who are at the head of affairs. We have heretofore believed our Government ranked among civilized Governments, and we wish it to continue to do so still, and therefore are indignant when it attempts to carry on a war in a manner that is contrary to the rules of civilized warfare. It is not in ac-cordance with the modern rules of war, as recogcordance with the modern rules of war, as recognised by civilized nations, to make war on the religious and charitable institutions of our enemies; and a war of propagandism by a Government which professes no religion, but recognises the equal right of all to the protection of the laws, is too great a solecism to be tolerated in open day.

ay. In this war with Mexico, our Government has no In this war with Mexico, our Government has no reputation to throw away, and it can ill afford to indulge itself in acts of superfluous barbarism. The American people are by no means unanimously agreed that the war was necessary and just, or that the Government in making it has not been guilty of wrong towards a weaker neighbor. Foreign nations have but one opinion as to the war, and if Mexico had not alienated their sympathy than would doubtless protest with one voice. they would doubtless protest with one voice

against its injustice.

We are regarded as a strong and healthy man flogging a weak and sickly neighbor, not yet off his bed, without any serious provocation; and, though it is thought a decent flogging may do him good, yet if we strike too hard, in too vital a part the hystanders will care out the mark the stranders will care out the stra him good, yet if we strike too hard, in too vital a part, the bystanders will cry out shame! if indeed they refuse to interfere. It becomes us, therefore, to be exceedingly circumspect, to husband our reputation, and to conduct the war in as civil a manner as we can compatibly with its legitimate

There is an especial baseness in this proposi-tion, in consideration of the fact that our Govern-ment is itself no more Protestant than it is Catholic. The Catholic religion stands in this country on the same footing as the Protestant, and the Government sustains the same relation to the one Government sustains the same relation to the one as to the other. It has no right to war against Protestantism for Catholics, or against Catholicity for Protestants. It is bound to show them both equal respect, and to protect each in the free and peaceable enjoyment of their religion. It has no right to require Protestants to make war on Protestantism at home or abroad, and just as little to require Catholics to make war on Catholicity.

Protestantism at home or abroad, and just as little to require Catholics to make war on Catholicity.

In the present war, though against a Catholic country, Catholics have been among the readiest and firmest supporters of the Government. We have furnished three times our quota, according to our proportion of the population, of both officers and men to the army in Mexico. The Administration knows this. We did not ask whether the Mexicans were Catholics or not; we regarded them simply as the enemies of our country, for it did not occur to us that it was the religion of the Mexicans on which our Government proposed to make war. To turn the war against the church, to hold out as the motive for doing so, as the "Union" does, that the church is a mere political establishment, coveting its wealth only as the means of enslaving and brutalizing the people, and to compel Catholic officers and soldiers to aid in overthrowing it, is a refinement of malice worthy only of hell, and will justly "damn" the Administration is resolved on the utter destruction of Mexico, it is shortsighted and contemptible. When the Gov-

miscrable wretches who composed it were doubtless consigned to a slave jail to await their purchase and transportation to the South or Southwest; and perhaps formed a part of that drove of human beings which the same editor states that he saw on the Saturday following, "males and females chained in couples, starting from Robey's tavern, on foot, for Alexandria, to embark on board a slave ship."

At a Virginia camp-meeting, many years ago, one of the brethren, attempting an exhortation, stammered, faltered, and, finally, came to a dead stand. "Sit down, brother," said old Father Kyle,

them believe the war is waged against their religion.

In a religious war with Mexico, powerful as we are, we shall not come off with honor. The Mexicans are a distracted but a brave people. We may beat them in regular engagements, but subdue them we cannot. When once they feel that it is for their altars, as well as for their homes, they are fighting, we may send army after army, but it will dwindle away and disappear, effecting nothing. A partisan warfare is already commencing, and, when once fairly in operation, there is an end to our glorious victories. The priests, who would have willingly been our friends, if we would have suffered them to have been so without the sacrifice of faith, honor, patriotism, will be the chiefs of the people, will fire their zeal, without the sacrince of fatth, nonor, patriousin, will be the chiefs of the people, will fire their zeal, console them for their losses, and animate them with indomitable courage and perseverance. That day the Government declares war on the church in Mexico, its disasters begin, to continue till it is glad to recross the Rio Grande, may be the Sa-For the church, for Mexico herself, we fear

nothing, if the Government converts the war into a war on the Catholic religion. From that moment, Mexico is under Divine protection; her cause is sacred, the prayers of the faithful through-out the world will ascend for her to the throne of God. All Catholic nations will sympathize with

WAR ON THE MEXICAN CHURCH.

We read with pain, if not surprise, in the Washington Union of the 11th instant, an infamous proposition to sequestrate, at least during the war, for the uses of our Government, the property of the church in Mexico. The Union is the official organ of the Administration, and it is fair to presume that it expressed in this proposition the wishes, if not the determination, of the Government.

We do not suppose our Government intends a direct war on the Catholic religion, for we presume it itself cares not at all what a man's religion is. But it feels weak, knows that it has need of strength, and it fancies it may strengthen itself, and render the war popular, by appealing to the anti-Catholic prejudices of the country. It feels that the war has no strong hold on the people, and that, unless they can be more generally enlisted in its face.

the case is fairly presented, consent to make war upon the religion of any nation. We are and in-tend to be a civilized people; and if the Govern-ment chooses to relapse into barbarism, the people will not sustain it.

of the Government against the proposition of the Union. The fact that the pretended denial of the Union of the country are our enemies, and we are ready Administration which seeks to compel us to do so will receive the support of no Catholic not a base apostate from his faith and his God.

We have spoken plainly and strongly, because the occasion has required that we should. We trust the Administration will see the wickedness and folly of the proposition of the *Union*, and disavow it in terms which can leave no doubt on any mind: and that henceforth it will take care h offer a direct and gross insult to the whole Catholic, not to say Protestant, population of the

> For the National Era ESSAY ON SLAVERY. BY WILLIAM JACKSON.

F THE PRODUCTIVE POWER OF A SLAVEHOLDIN COMMUNITY. From the circumstances above detailed, it ne

This want of the advantages which the judicious application of capital gives to production, together with the deficiency of energy and skill in the laborers, and of business habits and operative knowledge in the masters, must occasion the annual produce of the land and labor of a slaveholding district to be much less in quantity than that which is common in others possessing equal advantages by nature, where the same amount of free labor is employed. If to this we add the loss of labor which the nation suffers from the idle habits of its citizens, in consequence of the degradation associated with industry, we may obtain a faint idea of the immense inferiority of a slave-

and productive in a slave district. The few rule fabrics that may be made by the hands of slaves cannot stand a competition in the market with those manufactured beyond the influence of the system, unless the slaveholder possesses some very great advantages in situation or otherwise. Consequently, if a slave district was destitute of commercial intercourse with others of a different character, the people must be poorly accommodated with the necessaries and comforts of life. Much labor being employed to prepare the few rude articles of manufacture which they would be able to make, the cultivators of the soil would have to give a large portion of the rude produce of the land for the very imperfect accommodations which the low state of the arts could furnish. In other words, the rude produce of land would be cheap, and manufactured articles would be scarce and dear. And, as we have seen that the whole amount and manufactured articles would be scarce and dear. And, as we have seen that the whole amount of the annual produce would be small, compara-tively, this diminution in the value of agricultural produce (which must ever form much the largest item) must tend still further to diminish the aggregate value of the productions of the country. Consequently, when the profits of the different kinds of business are equalized, they will all be very scanty, and poverty will be the common lot of the inhabitants. The little wealth in existence

other class.

Almost the only business that can succeed, when prosecuted with slave labor, is agriculture; and even this requires peculiar advantages, either in the fertility of the soil, or in the nature of its pro-

ity, and other circumstances connected with these, are such, that the quantity of them that can be either exported or received by any country of large extent, will always bear a small proportion to that which must be produced and consumed at home; and, therefore, they can never regularly supply the exporting agriculturist with the various things he must necessarily purchase, in order to conform to our ideas of comfortable living. For this reason, the raising of these articles will never be sufficiently profitable to encourage and enable the farmers to procure any considerable number of slaves for cultivating the soil, unless it is in limited districts, peculiarly favored by local position and natural fertility, as was the case with the State of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Hence it was that the system of slavery could not take deep root in those parts of our country whose soil and climate were not adapted to the production of other articles than provisions; and it was this circumstance, more than anything else, which saved the Middle and Northern States from being deeply infected with the curse of slavery. Though so well adapted to the increase of wealth and population, that they have exhibited a progress probably unparalleled in the annals of the human race, they could furnish no rude produce for a foreign market that would pay the expense of slave cultivation on a large scale; and thus, fortunately for the present would pay the expense of slave cultivation on a large scale; and thus, fortunately for the present

and future generations, the early settlers could not afford to buy slaves in sufficient numbers to make that system a prevailing feature in the Con-stitution of the body politic. It was otherwise in portions of the Southern States. Their staple productions, such as sugar, cotton, and tobacco, could not be advantageously produced in Europe; and there was for them a great and growing demand. Their cultivation was profitable, and admitted of extension, so as to constitute the greater part of the surplus produce of the planters; and hence the quantity exported was sufficient to purchase most of the manufactured articles they required. This created a great demand for slaves, and, at the same time, furnished the means of purchasing them; and, as hired laborers were scarce, the slave system prevailed, and gave a tone to the state of society peculiarly calculated to discourage the migration of free laborers to those countries; and thus the character of the people, and the des-tinies of a large portion of the continent have been

ny great extent, because of the liberal expendi-

tures which naturally take place. The slavehold-

the sugar and cotton plantations on the new and fertile lands to the South and West. To these,

tions from suffering the evils of a redundant slave population, and thus make the system permanently productive of a sufficiency to keep it alive and active; but, under existing circumstances, it will at least be necessary, to insure this result, that the slaveholders should be allowed to spread the curse of their institution over the wide plains of Texas and perhaps of California.

moulded in a very unfortunate manner by what we now discover to have been the temporary profableness of the slave system.

Where fertile land is abundant, in proportion Where fertile land is abundant, in proportion to the population, and its productions such that there is no competition with any intelligent and enterprising people, who produce similar articles, the price they will command may be such as to render the slave system profitable to individuals, notwithstanding the want of skill and the wasterlands of the control of th fulness by which it is naturally characterized These profits, however, are not accumulated to

As for ourselves, we do not interfere with poli-

ial organ speaks, and not again allow it to

country. Showing its Influence on the Destiny of Nation No. 2.

From the circumstances above detailed, it ne-cessarily follows, that the accumulation of capital goes on slowly in a slave district. There is both an inability and an indisposition to vest much stock in procuring the means of facilitating future production. Little is devoted to improvements on the land, or in providing tools and machinery, to enable the laborers to work to the best advan-

age.
This want of the advantages which the judicio radation associated with industry, we may obtain a faint idea of the immense inferiority of a slave-holding district, in the command which the peo-ple, collectively, possess over the necessaries and comforts of life. This inability to conduct business advantageo

This inability to conduct business advantageously is strongly exemplified in relation to manufactures. In them, generally, mere animal power is comparatively of little avail, when contrasted with assiduity, dexterity, skill, and the judicious application of capital, in the form of tools and machinery. For this reason, manufacturing industry never has been, nor never can be, prosperous and productive in a slave district. The few rude of slaves that rear he words by the hands of slaves. will concentrate in the hands of a few; and, hence, an aristocracy will naturally grow up, holding in its hands the privileges and interests of every

VIEWS OF A WESTERN MAN ON SEEING SLAVERY.

No. 2.

Mr. Editor: Slaveholders themselves know and feel that their system of labor is an unprofitable and vexatious one, and very many are ready to acknowledge that individual owners, and the whole companying world be betterform. whole community, would be better off were there not a slave in the land; but they are far from seeing the whole extent of the difference between the effects of free and slave labor, as a Western

For the National Era

the effects of free and slave labor, as a Western man sees it.

But the question naturally rises, if they see slavery to be hostile to their true isterest, why do they not abolish it? The answer to this question involves considerations which the man who has never seen the workings of the system, and how it is intertwined with all the habits of the people, and the effects it has upon both slaves and slave-holders, can have little conception of.

Accustomed from childhood to have the attendance of servants, they know not how to make the attempt to do without them. Freedabor has been mostly driven from the market, and those who would dispense with slave labor find it difficult to get any. Such are the influences that have been brought to bear upon the black, that he cannot be at all depended upon as a freeman. Uninstructed either intellectually or morally, when he becomes free, he imagines himself a gentleman, and immediately attempts to imitute the manners of a gentleman. Well, the Southern gentleman, you know, lives upon the proceeds of the unpaid labor of others, legally obtained, and drinks wine and French brandy—the nigger gentleman lives upon what he can steal, and drinks whiskey. There are exceptions to the rule, in both cases, of course; but to a upon a proper it carried that the roce. what he can steal, and drinks whiskey. There are exceptions to the rule, in both cases, of course; but to such an extent is it carried, that the non-slaveholder considers it hardly an act of justife to the community, or a kindness to the slave, to set him free. Intemperance is one of the greatest obstacles in the way of emancipation; and I believe that so much are the blacks creatures of imitation, that a thorough reformation in the free population would produce a corresponding change in the colored. Carry forward the Temperance movement, then, with energy, and bring it South, as the most efficient pioneer in clearing the track

as the most efficient pioneer in clearing the track for the car of emancipation.

But the assertion has been iterated and reiterated, that the Anti-Slavery agitation has prevented or put back the abolition of slavery. I can see ne widence of this. I can perceive none of the ea or put back the aboution of slavery. I can see no evidence of this. I can perceive none of that exasperation of feeling so often spoken of. On the contrary, those few who have become so much convinced of the evil and injustice of the system as to desire earnestly to be rid of their slaves, complain bitterly of those laws, and that public sentiment, which would prevent their slaves from enjoying in the free States those rights for which Inti-Slavery men contend.

Anti-Slavery men contend.

But the great mass of the free population are only half awake, and see those evils which they admit, as in a dream. The thunderings of the political elements must become louder, and nearer, and the waves of public opinion must lash on with an increasing roar, before they will become truly alive to their situation.

Go on, then, ye who are laboring in the cause of human liberty; redouble your exertions and your agitations, but do it in a spirit of kindness. Whatever political leaders, who advocate the per-

tures which naturally take place. The slaveholder's habits of living are generally adapted to his income; so that, at the end of each year, there is little left to improve his land, put up additional buildings when needed, or even to keep the old ones in repair. Hence, in process of time, the resources of the planters are gradually dried up. The land becomes poor, from the exhausting process of slave cultivation. The fences rot down, for want of timely care in their renewal; the buildings go to decay; and the whole country exhibits Whatever political leaders, who advocate the peretuation or extension of slavery, may deserve, there is no call for showering down denunciation upon the heads of the mass of the people.

In my next, I will endeavor to give my views of the practical application which is to be made of political and moral Anti-Slavery power, for the want of timely care in their renewal; the buildings go to decay; and the whole country exhibits the aspect of approaching desolation. In this condition of things, many of the inhabitants leave their native place, for some distant and more faextinction of slavery. vored region, where they push forward the same process on other lands, which, in turn, are des-tined to be exhausted and abandoned. Thus is

LEXINGTON, Kentucky. FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

slavery moving over our country, a deadly curse, blighting and withering the fair face of nature, in this beautiful land; where, before it, the soil, in its virgin productiveness, is as the garden of Eden, and behind it, a barren waste, struck, as it would seem, by some poisonous blast from the nether world, by which even the trees of the forest are The moon, when at full, reflects upon the earth only about one three-thousandth part of the light of the sun; and the lunar rays, even when concentrated by a powerful lens, and the focus di-rected upon the bulb of a delicate thermometer shrivelled into littleness, so as to assume the char-acter of dwarfs or bushes.

All, however, are not disposed to remove, even

rected upon the bulb of a delicate thermometer, do not affect it in the slightest degree; hence the phrase "the pale cold moon" is not only poetically beautiful, but philosophically correct.

The volume of bulk of carbonic acid gas expired by a healthy adult in twenty-four hours is said to amount to 15,000 cubic inches, containing about six ounces of solid carbon. This is at the rate of 137 pounds avoirdupois per annum; and taking the whole population of the globe at 760,000,000, the amount of solid carbon, or charcoal, every year produced by the human race will exceed 46,482,143 tons! Adding to this all the carbon produced by the combustion of fires and gas-lights, by the decay of animal and vegetable matter, the exhalations from springs, &c., there need be no marvel as to the source whence plants derive their solid or woody material, (which is principally carbon,) seeing that their leaves are specially fitted for the absorption of carbonic acid gas from the surrounding atmosphere. All, however, are not disposed to remove, even if it was possible for them to do so, and to find fertile land to occupy; and for those who remain, a new feature of the slave system is developed. The continually increasing difficulties which grow out of the natural progress of the system of iniquity; the steady depreciation of the soil; the increasing scarcity of capital; and the growing defect of energy, industry, and skill—prevent them from raising produce enough to keep themselves from sinking lower and lower in the scale of gentility. Their slaves, too, from their natural increase, become too numerous for their means of profitable employment, or even support: so that they must come too numerous for their means of producte employment, or even support; so that they must part with them in some way. To sell off the su-pernumerary ones is the only resource that offers, to relieve them of their difficulties; and this is to relieve them of their difficulties; and this is generally done by those who are still disposed to cling to the system, though, to the credit of hu-man nature, we may observe, that it is mostly sub-mitted to with reluctance. Now, almost the only effective demand for slaves, in the circumstances of the case, is furnished, directly or indirectly, by

gas from the surrounding atmosphere.

In Britain, the deposition of dew from the atmosphere is generally less during the continuance of an easterly than of westerly winds—a phenomenon attributable to the different nature of the surfaces over which these winds travel—th former crossing the continent of Europe, and thus becoming comparatively dry and arid; the latter sweeping across the vast expanse of the Atlantic ocean, and therefore becoming moist or hydrated, requiring but little reduction of their temperature for the copious deposition of dew to ensue upon The atmosphere immediately incumbent upon

the sugar and cotton plantations on the new and fertile lands to the South and West. To these, therefore, the slaves are ultimately carried in great numbers, whether the individuals who raised them sell them directly to the slave traders or not. Thus, the planters in the old and exhausted districts, as in Virginia and Maryland, unavoidably slide into the business of raising slaves for the sugar and cotton plantations of the South and Southwest. They cannot live without doing so, unless they abandon the system.

It is, then, manifest that slavery requires for its prosperous continuance an indefinite field for its expansion—some great reservoir to absorb the surplus stock, as it arises from the natural increase of the slaves, and some unfailing resource, to furnish the means of paying for them, as they are forwarded to their destination. Hence the very natural anxiety of Southern politicians to secure the possession and control of all the land on our southern border which is in any degree adapted to their purpose. They want room, that those who choose to migrate may find a virgin soil, where the labor and pittance of skill and energy which can be extorted by the lash, will furnish enough of produce to enable them to revel in ease and affluence; and that those who stay behind may be enabled to share the advantages of this produce, in the enhanced price which their surplus slaves will command. They want, in fact, to give a wider extension to the merciless traffic in human beings, and perpetuity to the business of raising men and women to be driven to death on the sugar and cotton plantations of the South.

In the above sketch, I have endeavored to give the earth has the power of absorbing and retain-ing more of the blue rays of light than that at ing more of the blue rays of light than that at greater altitudes; and thus, when we cast our eyes on high, we look through a volume of the densest air replete with blue light; and so likewise if we look abroad over an extensive tract of country, the horizon of which is formed by distant hills, they appear blue, or, in other words, they partake of the color of the medium through which they are viewed. If we journey to them, the blue color gradually vanishes, and at length their ordinary gradually vanishes, and at length their ordinary colors appear; and now, looking from the hills towards the spot from whence we journeyed, it in turn appears blue. The ridge called the "Blue Mountains" in Australia, another of the same Mountains" in Australia, another of the same name in America, and many others elsewhere, are not really blue—for they possess all the diversity of scenery which their climates can give—but to the eye when first discovered they all at first appear blue, and they have retained the name.

"In addition to the numerous mechanical uses of wood," says Mr. Griffiths, "and its chemical use as a sort of artificial heat, the chemist discovers that it is capable of a most curious change or transmutation into edible matter; in fact, a kind of bread may be made from wood. This is effected by selecting the sawdust of the least resinous wood—that of beech, for example—washing it with water to remove all soluble matters, and then gently drying it in an oven; after this, ton plantations of the South.
In the above sketch, I have endeavored to give In the above sketch, I have endeavored to give the natural order of events, as they take place in slave districts generally, though, it must be ad-mitted that this is subject to many modifications. There is great diversity in the time required to go through the exhausting process mentioned; and there are some situations where it appears as if a permanent demand would exist for slaves. In the resinous wood—that of beech, for example—washing it with water to remove all soluble matters, and then gently drying it in an oven; after this, it is mixed with marshmallow juice, and formed into cakes, which are baked at a high temperature; and these, reduced to fine powder, with the addition of a little corn flour and leaven, form a dough which, when moulded into loaves and baked, constitutes bread more palatable than that prepared in times of scarcity from bran and husks of corn."

Towards the and of autumn may be often the

there are some situations where it appears as if a permanent demand would exist for slaves. In the sugar plantations of Louisiana, for instance, the rich alluvion of the Mississippi presents an almost inexhaustible fertility; and the profit on the cultivation of sugar tempts the planters to work their slaves beyond what they can long endure in that climate. Here, it is said, on good authority, that the average working life of a slave is reduced to seven years; so that a large accession is annually necessary to supply this shocking waste of human life. If this state of things continues, the place may be for an indefinite time a vast reservoir, or slaughter-house, to absorb a portion of the surplus slaves of the older slave States; and the planters in these States, with their worn-out soil and diapidated habitations, may be enabled to obtain a living, without changing their system, by furnishing successive droves of human beings, to be thus murdered by inches, after being made to endure all the horrors of a forcible separation from their homes, their families, and kindred. Such places as this, if sufficiently numerous and extensive, might prevent the more northern and healthy sections from suffering the evils of a redundant slave population, and thus make the system permanent and the surplement of a refigurance of the surplement and the surplement and the surplement and the surplement of the surplement and the surplement and the surplement of the surplement and the surplement of the surplement and the surpleme Towards the end of autumn may be often ob Towards the end of autumn may be often observed in the fields marks of footsteps which appear to have scorched the grass like heated iron. This phenomenon was formerly regarded with superstitious dread, but can now be explained upon very simple chemical principles. When the grass becomes crisp by frost, it is exceedingly brittle, and the foot of a man, or even of a child, is sufficiently heavy to break it completely down, and effectually kill it; therefore, when the sun has thawed the frosty rime from the fields, these foot-tracks appear brown and bare in the midst of

and effectually kill it; therefore, when the sunhas thawed the frosty rime from the fields, these
foot-tracks appear brown and bare in the midst of
the surrounding and flourishing green grass.

The earth, speaking roundly, is 8,000 miles in
diameter; the atmosphere is calculated to be fifty
miles in altitude; the loftiest mountain peak is
estimated at five miles above the level of the sea,
for this height has never been visited by man;
the deepest mine that he has formed is 1,650 feet;
and his own stature does not average six feet.
Therefore, if it were possible for him to construct
a globe 800 feet, or twice the height of St. Paul's
cathedral, in diameter, and to place upon any one
point of its surface an atom of 1-4390th of an inch
in diameter, and 1-720th part of an inch in height,
it would correctly denote the proportion that man
bears to the earth upon which he moves.

With respect to the distribution and growth of
the vine, it requires, according to Meyen, at least
five months of a mean heat of 59 degrees Fahrenheit to produce good wine. If September and
October, the season when the grape fully ripens,
have not this degree of heat, the wine is sour;
and a country where this is the case is therefore
unsuitable to the culture of the vine.

CURIOSITY.—In Mr. Aaron Hayward's garden, in Federal street, there is a graft only five inches long, inserted in the stock last year, which has on it thirty-eight well-formed pears, and on its top is unsuitable to the culture of the vine.

The shores of the Lake Titicaca, in Peru,

12,700 feet above the level of the sea, are enclosed by a thick forest of a beautiful rush, which plays an important part in the economy of the sur-rounding district. Indeed, the people of that country would live in great wretchedness, if Na-ture had not bestowed on it these plants; for it lies far above the limit of trees, and only a few bushes grow in its neighborhood. These rushes supply the natives not only with fuel, covering for their huts, and with matting, but they supply ma-terial for the construction of their rude balsas or

boats, which are merely rush-woven, as are also the sails that waft them across the waters.

The works in operation for draining the lake f Haarlem seem to have stimulated the ingenuof Haarlem seem to have stimulated the ingenuity of the projectors to a still more gigantic undertaking, which may be safely characterized as the boldest enterprise of the age—namely, the drainage of the Zuyder Zee, which, according to a plan published at the Hague, is proposed to be effected by the construction of an immense dike, cutting off the communication with the North Sea, and by forming a canal between Amsterdam and the coast, into which are to be diverted the rivers which at present empty themselves into the Zuyder Zee. The expense of this undertaking is estimated at ten millions sterling. The reader may not be aware that the Zuyder Zee was at one time an inland fresh-water lake, such as it is described by Pomponius Mela; and that its conversion into a gulf of the sea was effected in the thirteenth century, when violent storms destroyed the barrier between the ocean and the lake. Traces of this barrier still exist in the sandy islands and shoals between the Kelder and Ter Schelling. Schelling.

We perceive from the newspapers that the Southeastern Railway Company have established their confidence in the practicability of the submarine telegraph, by making preparations to lay down a line between Folkstone and Boulogne.— Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

THE SOLDIER'S WIFE, A THRILLING SKETCH One of the most striking cases of presence of

One of the most striking cases of presence of mind and self-possession ever recorded, came to light in a trial which took place some years since in Ireland. A woman travelling along a road to join her husband, who was a soldier, and quartered at Athlone, was joined by a pedlar, who was going the same way. They entered into conversation during a walk of some hours; but as the day began to wane, they agreed that they should stop for the night at some house of entertainment, and pursue their pedestrian journey the next day. They reached an humble inn, situated in a lonely spot by the road side; and, fatigued after a long day's walk, they were glad to find themselves under the shelter of a roof.

Having refreshed themselves with the substantial supper before them, they expressed a wish

tial supper before them, they expressed a wish silently to retire. They were shown into the travellers' room, and went to rest in their respecttravellers' room, and went to rest in their respective beds. The pedlar, before retiring, had called the landlord aside, and given into his keeping the pack, which he had unstrapped from his back, till morning, telling him that it contained a considerable amount of money, and much valuable property. They were not long in bed before the pedlar fell into a sound sleep; but the poor woman, perhaps from every fatigue, or from thoughts of

perhaps from over-fatigue, or from thoughts of seeing her husband the next day, lay awake.

A couple of hours might have passed, when she saw the door slowly opened, and a person slowly enter, holding a light, which he screened with his hand. She instantly recognised in him one of the young men she had seen below—son to the landlord. He advanced with stealthy step to the bedside of the pedlar, and watched him for a few seconds. He then went out, and entered with his brother and father, who held in his hand a large pewter basin. They went on tiptoe to the bed-side, where the pedlar lay in a deep sleep. One of the young men drew out a knife, and, while the father held the basin so as to receive

the blood, he cut the poor victim's throat from ear to ear. A slight, half-audible groan, and all was still, save the cautious movements of the party engaged in the fatal deed. They had brought in engaged in the fatal deed. They had brought in with them a large sack, into which they thrust the unresisting body. The poor woman lay silently in her bed, fearing her turn would come next. She heard low mutterings among the men, from which she soon gathered that they were debating whether they should murder her too, as they feared that she might have it in her power to betray them.

to betray them.
One of them said that he was sure she was fast asleep, and there was no occasion to trouble them-selves more; but, to make sure of this being the case, one came to her bedside, with the candle in his hand, and the other with his knife. She kept his hand, and the other with his knife. She kept such perfect command over herself, as not to betray in her countenance any sign that she was conscious of what was going on. The candle was passed close to her eyes; the knife was drawn across close to her throat; she never wineed, or showed, by any movement of feature or of limb, that she apprehended danger. So the men whispered that she was soundly asleep, that nothing was to be feared from her, and went out of the was to be feared from her, and went out of the room, removing the sack which contained the body

of the murdered man.

How long must the night of horror have seem. ed to that poor lone woman? How frightful was its stillness and darkness. The presence of mind which had so astonishingly enabled her to act a part to which she owed her life, sustained her all through the trying scenes which she had yet to pass. She did not hurry from her room at an unusually early hour, but waited till she had heard lithe family active for some time. She then went all the family astir for some time. She then wend down, and said she believed she had overslept her self, in consequence of being greatly tired. She asked where the pedlar was, and was told that he was in too great a hurry to wait for her, but that he had left a sixpence to pay for her breakfast. he had left a sixpence to pay for her breakfast.

She sat down composedly to that meal, and forced herself to partake with apparent appetite of the food set before her. She appeared unconscious of the eyes which, with deep scrutiny, were fixed upon her. When the meal was over, she took leave of the family, and went on her way, without the least appearance of discomposure or mistrust. She had proceeded but a short way when she was joined by two strapping looking women; one look was sufficient to convince her that they were the young men; and one thought, to assure her that she was yet in their power, and on the very verge of destruction.

on the very verge of destruction.

They walked by her side, entered into conversation, asked her where she was going, and told her that their road lay the same way; they questioned her as to where she had lodged the night before, and made most minute inquiries about the family inhabiting the house of entertainment. Her answers were quite unembarrassed; she said the people of the house appeared to be decent and civil, and had treated her very well.

civil, and had treated her very well.

For two hours the young men continued by her side, conversing with her, and watching with the most scrutinizing glances any change in her countenance, and asking questions which, had she not been fully self-possessed might have put her off her guard. It was not until her dreaded companions had left her, and till she saw her husband coming along the road to meet her, that she lost her self-command, which she had so successfully aversized and throwing herself into his arms. exercised, and, throwing herself into his arm fainted away.

INDIVIDUAL ECCENTRICITIES. It is related of Swift, that he was a rigid dis-

pecimen of both these attributes of character is resented to the mind in a familiar anecdote presented to the mind in a familiar anecdote. There was one annoyance which affected him sensibly—the leaving open of doors. He always insisted upon their being shut on entering and leaving a room where he was, though the visitant should intend to remain only through the rapidly passing interval of one second. One day, a favorite maid servant of Swift's asked permission to go to a sister's wedding, about ten miles from Dublin. Her master not only consented, but said he would lend her one of his own horses, with a servant to ride before her, and gave directions ache would lend her one of his own horses, with a servant to ride before her, and gave directions accordingly. The maid, in her joy for this favor, forgot to shut the door when she left the room. In about a quarter of an hour after she was gone, the dean ordered a servant to saddle another horse, and make all speed he could to overtake them, and oblige them to return back immediately. They had not got more than half way, when he came up to them, and told them the dean's positive commands; with which, however reluctantly, the pôor girl was obliged to comply. She came into his presence with the most mortified countenance, and begged to know his honor's commands. "Only to shut the door after you," was the reply. This reminds us of an anecdote of that well-known wit, but very eccentric character, the Rev. This reminds us of an anecdote of that well-known wit, but very eccentric character, the Rev. Dr. Byles, who, during the revolutionary struggle, being dismissed from his church, and having no income from his estate, was obliged to contend with the ills of poverty. His amiable daugh-

ters, whom some of our readers will remember as the Misses Mary and Catherine Byles, (tong resi-dents in a dilapidated house in Common street,) supported their father by their needle, and in the cold season were in the habit of retiring to bed at an early hour, to save fuel, first seeing that their venerable parent was made comfortable for the night. He slept in an apartment under that of his daughters, and, when they were seated in bed, with a small cricket before them to hold the light, in order to finish the job of needlework upon in order to finish the job of needlework upon which the bread of the ensuing day depended, they would often be roused from this snup position by a loud knocking against the wall of their father's room. Dutifully minding the knocking, one of them would repair to his apartment to inquire what was wanted, when the answer from the tantalizing sire would be, "Nothing, my daughter; I merely wanted to ask whether you were comfortable!"

The doctor, also, when his daughters were attired for a party, had drawn on their delicate gloves, and looked in upon him to bid adieu for the evening, would not unfrequently desire them to go into the cellar and bring up an armful of wood for his study, purposely waiting for a malapropos time to try their patience.

A PICTURE.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, after describing the battle of Cerro Gordo, thus writes of the horrors of the battle

"I never desire to visit another such field after battle. While the fight is raging, men can look upon Death, and shrink not from his bloody features; but to walk coldly over hundreds of hu-man bodies, blackened and bloated by the sun, scattered round among broken muskets and dis-mounted cannon—the steed and the rider offering inviting banquets to the foul birds that here batten upon them on every side—sickens the senses and the soul, strips even victory of its gaudy plumage, and stamps the whole with an unspeakable horror. Passing down the ravine where the National Careed 19 tional Guard had three times attempted to dis-lodge the mounted riflemen, who, supported by the howitzer battery, literally rained death among their ranks, I was obliged to turn back and re-

their ranks, I was obliged to turn back and re-trace my steps.

"The gorge was choked up with the bodies of the flower of the Mexican army. The wolf dog and the buzzard howled and screamed as I rode by, and the stench was too sickening to endure.

"Passing on, we came to the hospital where the badly wounded still lay—the Mexicans first, and next the Americans. I could not but notice the difference between them: the wounded Mexicans groaned pitifully, while not a mean was heard

groaned pitifully, while not a moan was heard from our people. The Mexicans cannot endure fire and pain like the Americans. Quick and impetuous, they will for a moment face danger or death like heroes; but the long, tedious hours of sickness or pain, or a lasting battle, in which men are required to overcome extraordinary artificial are required to overcome extraordinary arthroist and natural obstacles, are too much for them. They have all the blaze of burning shavings, not the lasting fire of charred coal.

"For many miles we passed along a ditch, dug from Encero to the pass of Cerro Gordo, which furnished us excellent water. All along the road were the bodies of Mexican lancers and their horses cut down by Harnev's dergoons, when those

ses, cut down by Harney's dragoons, when those fire-eaters chased Santa Anna and his retreating troops beyond Xalapa. Almost every man's skull was literally split open with the sabres of our horsemen, and they lay stretched upon the ground in ghastly groups."

JAMES SMITHSON.

James Smithson, a Londoner born, and claiming to be the son of a distinguished nobleman, gave his life exclusively to intellectual pursuits, and his wants required, and steadily practicing a strict scheme of personal economy, he amassed a consid-erable fortune. He died at Genoa in 1829, and erable fortune. He died at Genoa in 1829, and by his will bequeathed his accumulated property to this Union—a country, notwithstanding his change of abode, he had never visited, whose citizens he never associated with, but in whose inevitable future he saw the most solid ground on which to cast the anchor of his fame. This legacy, for some time the subject of litigation in the British court of chancery, was finally secured, brought over, and received into the treasury of the United Seatenger 1828. Its exect States on the 1st of September, 1838. Its exact amount, when deposited, was five hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dol-

The legacy was accompanied by a declaration of its design, and the execution of that design has been assumed, as well by an acceptance of the money as by several open and formal avowals by our Government. It was "to found an institution Washington, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men;" to found, not an acad my, not a college, not a university, but something less technical and precise, something whose im-port and circuit should be bolder and more comport and circuit should be bolder and more comprehensive—an institution, not merely for disseminating, spreading, teaching knowledge, but also the foremost for creating, originating, increasing it. Where? In the city whose name recalls the wisest, purest, and noblest spirit of the freest, newest, and broadest land. And among whom? Not a chosen or designated class—not the following of a particular sage or section of the following of the particular sage or section of the favorities. MEN—men of every condition, of every school, of every faith, of every nativity! Men! It was with a purpose thus elevated and expansive, thus as well distinct as undiscriminating, that James Smithson committed his wealth to the guardianship of the American Republic.

TERMINUS OF THE PATH OF GLORY. The New Orleans Picayune thus sums up the amount of glory which has fallen to the share of

amount of glory which has fallen to the share of the heroes of Monterey:

"Just one year ago there marched through our streets as noble and splendid a body of men as ever went forth to battle. They were about nine hundred strong. The men were in the vigor of youthful manhood; and as in perfect order and with military precision they paraded through our city, the admiration of our people broke forth in loud applause of the gallant array. This was the first Tennessee regiment, under the heroic vetefirst Tennessee regiment, under the heroic veteran, Col. Campbell. They left our city, fresh from their own happy homes in the mountains and by the river sides in healthful Tennessee, full of tope, ambition, and patriotism; they departed in heerful spirits and with impatient ardor for the cene of war.

"On Friday last, the whole of this gallant regiment, whose history we have thus briefly sketched, arrived in our city. It numbers just three hundred and fifty—about one-third the force with which it left. And this loss it has sustained in a twelve months' campaign. It has averaged a loss of fifty men a month."

BRANDING.

Some time since it was stated that a slave boy at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, had been branded on the face with the words, "a slave for life." An editor at St. Louis having doubted the story, a correspondent of the Reveille, writing from Cape Girardeau, clinches it as follows:

"If the editor wants proof of it, if he comes down here he can see the boy, the fiend who did the damnable deed, and the man that owns the boy; and if necessary, can have their names in full. They both live here; the man who did it is an Englishman! It would seem that although

is an Englishman! It would seem that, although they were willing the act should be done, still they do not like the public to know it, but dare not deny it; and if they do not look sharp, more will appear on the subject. The owner of the boy is a man of wealth, and all are surprised that he would have such an act done, as he has been looked upon hitherto as a man of good feelings, a good master, and a good citizen."

TESTIMONY AGAINST SLAVERY.

The American Unitarian Association, at its The American Unitarian Association, at its meeting in this city, during anniversary week, added to the faithful and explicit testimony already rendered by that denomination against slavery, by adopting the following resolution: "Resolved, That we believe slaveholding to be in direct opposition to the law and will of God, entirely incompatible with the precepts and spirit of Christianity, and wholly at variance with a Christian profession."

Of Christianty, and Christian profession."

The Unitarians, thanks to the good influence of the noble-hearted Dr. Channing, have, from the beginning, deserved the greatest credit for their consistent and manly ground in favor of religion, civilization, and humanity against slavery.

New York Evangelist.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 24, 1847.

We neglected to call attention last week to the series of papers on Slavery, by William Jackson, the second number of which appears in today's Era. We owe the writer an apology for so long delaying his articles, but they have lost nothing by keeping.

We are crowded with communications, and would be happy to accommodate all our friends at once. But, let patience have its perfect work. Every now and then we overhaul our pigeonholes, so as not to forget the favors which have been showered upon us. Let no one despair. We often find just the very space for a comm tion, after it has been waiting for three months. Meantime, correspondents must remember that, for obvious reasons, we must not neglect the miscellaneous part of the paper.

On the fourth page we present both sides of the question of religious instruction among slaves. The letter of a Presbyter of Charleston S. C., to the Bishop of Oxford, has been circulated in many Southern papers. They will now have an opportunity of seeing the letter from an Episcopalian to Bishop Ives, (the production, by the wny, of a son of the first Chief Justice of the United States.) It will be concluded in our next.

COMMUNICATIONS.

That our friends, whose favors are occasionally so long delayed, may understand the reason, we subjoin a list of the communications on hand, awaiting publication :

1. Views of a Western Man on Seeing Slavery, 4. Essay on Slavery, by William Jackson, three

more numbers. 5. Letters From and About Virginia, with Re-

marks, by L. T. 6. Letter from Jacob Seely.

7. Communication from A. B. Church.

8. Review, by L. T. 9. Letter of Hiram Wilson.

10. Reform-Temperance-the Clergy, by

11. Ministers-Reform, by Eleutheria. 12. Constitutionality or Unconstitutionality of

Slavery, by E. 13. The Other Side, by D.

14. Intention of the Framers of the Constitu-15. Facts Worth Knowing.

16. Testimony of the Founders of our Insti-

17. Difficulties in the Way of Emancipation. 18. Bible Doctrine of Servitude, by W. W.

19. Communication from Milo A. Townsend. 20. Communication from Dr. W., of Philadel phia, enclosing a selection from the Non-Slave

21. Communication from W. Holderness 22. The Laws of Slavery in Louisiana. 23. The Right of the Slave to the Bible, with

Prefatory Remarks, by L. T. 24. Slavery, as Created and Established by Law 25. The National Convention, by "Down East." 26. Communication from William S. Porter (Will Mr. P. please send us the Charter Oak re

27. Emily and Alice, on American Slavery. 28. Communication from a Carolinian.

29. The Spirit of Freedom, by Rev. D. True-

30. Communication from L., of Cincinnati. Some of these communications depend for much of their effect upon an early publication. These, of course, will take precedence of others, which are interesting without any reference to time.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS AND READ-

ossible to write well with a fettered pen. Hence, it is with great reluctance we interserious injury will not probably result, to let them speak all that is in their hearts, in their own style. though objectionable, perhaps, to our own judgment. We do this because no editor is infallible. because tastes are various, and because much may be safely left to the discretion of readers. Nevertheless, we reserve the right to withhold such correspondence as we see fit, or to omit such parts as our judgment dictates, taking care, however, not to misrepresent by such omission the views of a contributor. But if we exercise this right leniently, the reader must understand that it is hecause we would rather err on the side of free discussion than against it. It is folly to expect perfection in a newspaper. God's world is full of imperfection, owing to man's fall. Is not an editor a part of it: and shall the little picture he weekly presents to his readers be exempt from the faults of the original? Some things may be done by men singly. Then each can please himself to a t. He may have his coat cut precisely to every notion, whim, or prejudice of his own. But other things must be done in association or combination; and here, all that each can expect is a reasonable fulfilment of the main object aimed at. When many persons unite in calling a pastor, the assumption is that he will do all that he can, according to his best judgment, to discharge the duties of his station. All may believe him honest capable, useful—this he may demonstrate to them-but does each man expect him always to say and do precisely what to him may seem the best? What an absurdity! And so, some thousands of people, living over a surface of some thou sands of miles, constituted variously, educated diversely, circumstanced differently, unite and become subscribers to a newspaper whose leading object they approve. They believe its editor honest, capable, useful-but is it to be expected that every line he writes, selects, or allows, will please every taste; that every principle he states, every movement he makes, will be deemed by each subscriber precisely right—the very principle that ought to be stated—the very movement that ought to be made? Impossible! Well, if "John Smith the Younger" should take a certain view of the license law not pleasing to John Smith the Older, what of it? Can you expect the two Smiths always to think alike? And if the junior Smith displease the New York Evangelist in his animady on denominational benevolence, will not the Evan gelist recollect that its frank condemnation of the faithlessness of the church was no less displeasing to its more cautious brethren? Is there any ground for acrimony of feeling or comment? Is it a new thing that people should differ? What have they been doing the last six thousand years? If Buncombe make an incautious assertion, le Bundelcund keep his temper, and thank the editor that to him is secured the privilege of cor

recting it. As a matter of justice, we shall quote next week a portion of the comment of the New York Evangelist on the remarks of John Smith the Younger concerning Benevolent Associations.

TO THE NATIONAL ERA.

We wrote an account, a few weeks since, of the battles fought on the Sabbath day by Generals Taylor and Scott, and we took our information from the National Era. There appears, on ex-amining the dates, that there is some discrepancy in the calculation, which we wish the editor of the Era to correct.—Clarion of Freedom.

The "information" was quoted, set up solid and placed within quotation marks. We copied the accuracy of the statements-but we are not often culpable in this respect.

NORTHERN TOUR OF THE PRESIDENT. The President left the city last Tuesday on a short tour to the North, not to exceed a fortnight. He has been invited by the Legislatures of Maine and New Hampshire to extend his visit to the capitals of those States, and will probably do so. Preparations are on foot in the principal cities of the East to receive him with due honors.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBERTY CONVENTION.

Will the editor of the Washington Patriot please forward us the number of his paper containing the report of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania | that place. Liberty Convention. The one received was mis-

We learn that the Convention met on the 3d nstant, at Harrisburg, and nominated Dr. F. J. Lemoyne, of Washington, Pa., for the office of Commissioner; that a Central State Committee was appointed; and that the Convention was too

next fall or spring. BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY

The seventh Annual Meeting of this Society was held on the 17th of May, in Finsbury Chapel,

"On the platform, we observed the Conde de Montemolin, the Marquis de Villa Franca, the Chevalier de Berardo, Sir George Strickland, Baronet, M. P.; Joseph Sturge, G. W. Alexander, J. Cooper, Elihu Burritt, J. and W. Forster, Thomas Catchpool, John Dymond, F. Wheeler, R. Forster, (Cambridge,) J. Braum, (U. S.,) J. Duncan, James Richardson, (African traveller,) John Rutter, Henry Clapp, (U. S.,) John Cander, Esquires; and the following ministers: Rev. C Rattray, (Demerara,) T. Craig, Dr. Wright, J Kennedy, J. H. Hinton, Joseph Angers, J. J. Freeman, W. Leask, William, Owen, &c."

Dr. Lushington took the chair, and Joseph Sturge read the report for the past year. The neeting was addressed by the President, Sir George Strickland, Rev. J. Angus, Henry Clapp, of Massachusetts, Rev. Ph. Boucher, editor of La Voix Nouvelle, Rev. Stephen Gloucester, (a colored clergyman of Philadelphia,) Rev. C. Rattray, missionary from Demerara, Joseph Sturge, and Elihu Burritt.

The report of the operations of the Society is highly interesting, and we shall notice it in our

JUSTICE AT LAST.

A Philadelphia correspondent, in a note dated June 18th, says: "The proper authorities yesterday paid over to the trustees of the Pennsylvania Hall Association the sum of \$27,943.77, being the amount of the judgment obtained against the county of Phila-

delphia, with interest, for damages occasioned by the burning of the Pennsylvania Hall, in May, "This sum, it is thought, will be sufficient t

Very good. The mob dances, and the city pays the piper.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The Albany Evening Journal publishes full returns of the Judicial Election, from all the counties in the State, except Broome, Livingston, and Oswego. We present the results:

Judges of the Court of Appeals.

WHIGS.		DEMOCRATS.	
Whittlesey	121,884	Bronson	137,974
Reynolds	116,961	Ruggles	133,754
Nixon	117,728	Gardiner	137,771
Jordan	120,925	Jewett	131,664
Lampton	124,590	Benton	131,645
	CARCITY (OF FOOD	

Much suffering has been experienced in Charles county, Maryland, among the poor, owing to the high price of provisions. Measures are in process to relieve the destitute.

THE CROPS

Although from a few localities reports concernng the crops are unfavorable, generally the accounts are such as lead us to anticipate an abundant harvest. Though the produce may not be as much in proportion, yet so vast has been the additional quantity of seed put in, that the absolute produce will be far greater, we predict, than the country has yet witnessed. Thank Heaven, there fere with correspondents, choosing rather, where is little hope for speculators, but much for the

THE CONSTITUTION ON SLAVERY IN THE STATES.

We clip the following from the Emancipator. We can take no exceptions to it; still, if the paragraph had appeared in some other sheet, the e been raised at once, of "treachery," unsoundness," "temporizing," and all that, and an era of apostacy would have been proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land! Liberty Press.

"There are two or three points in the article of True Democrat' that require farther notice. One is, the affirmation that the Emancipator has ed that 'Congress has the power to abolish n the States.' We never advanced any slavery in the States.' We never advanced any such doctrine. What we maintained was, that slavery never had a legal existence in the States prior to the Revolution, and that it never has been legally created in them since. That position has not yet been controverted, and cannot be." That position was controverted, in a series o

articles, by us, running through four successive numbers of the Era, and closing April 22d-and o said articles our cotemporary of the Emancipator, after having engaged in the discussion, ha ever made reply or even allusion.

Rather remarkable, is it not, that, while the Emancipator should agree with us on the main from the Richmond Republican: point, we should be charged with treason for beieving that British law was wicked enough to recognise, encourage, and sustain slavery, in the olonies, before the Revolution!

JOHN VANZANDT.

Another column of our paper contains the an-nouncement of the death of this individual, whose name and principles have become widely known by his connection with that prosecution in the United States courts, so pertinaciously urged, and so eloquently opposed, and which terminated last winter, in the discreditable decision of the highest tribunal of our land. Mr. Vanzandt was respected highly, by all who knew him, as an upright, benevolent man. He was one of those sterling characters who, in the sphere in which they are placed, recognise some higher object in life than placed, recognise some lighter object in the than is afforded by any selfish pursuit, and manifested his faith by his works. He has gone to his reward and abiding place, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

Mr Vanzandt was a just simple-hearted, kind man. His decease baffles his persecutors, and saves his little property from their grasp.

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

Mr. Vaughn, the true-hearted South Carolinian who edited the True American subsequently to Cassius M. Clay's departure for Mexico, has met with such encouragement from the friends of a free press in Kentucky and elsewhere, that he a free press in Kentucky and elsewhere, that he proposes shortly to recommence the publication of the paper at Louisville. He intends to be independent of all political parties, and to advocate emancipation in Kentucky, as conducive to the test interests of the State, and the highest welfare of its inhabitants.—Boston Whig.

We learn that the first number will be issued in the beginning of next month, under the title of Examiner. We await its appearance with impatience. Mr. Vaughn has peculiar qualifications for his new enterprise.

CONVENTION IN ILLINOIS

The Convention to revise the Constitution of llinois met at Springfield, in that State, on the 7th. Newton Cloud was chosen President, Henry W. Moore Secretary-both Democrats.

Among other subjects to be considered, is that of the laws relating to the apprehension of fugitives from servitude. Illinois has volunteered a from the Xenia Torch Light. We did wrong in so copying, without having assured ourselves of what the "compromises of the Constitution" are supposed to demand of her.

SCARCELY A NIBBLE.

During Mr. Webster's visit to Columbia, he went angling with two eminent disciples of Izak Walton, but was by no means successful. He got little more than nibbles; and the South Carolinian, little more than nibbles; and the South Carolinan, to appease the disappointment of the great Northern Statesman, declares emphatically that "the fish alone in South Carolina have been inhospitable to Mr. Webster."—Richmond Whig. Mr. Webster will never be able to get more

Gentlemen, arrived at St. Louis from Santa Fe on the 3d of May, say that everything is quiet at

General Taylor, at the latest dates, had not ye moved upon San Luis Potosi. It was not probable judging from advices received from that place, that it would be defended.

General Scott was at Puebla, according to the Governor, and W. B. Thomes, for that of Canal last advices. Santa Anna had sent in his resignation of the Presidency, in consequence of the deep hostility prevailing against him among some nearly balanced on the question of the time of of his fellow-citizens, hoping that that step might holding a National Nominating Convention, to harmonize them all in defence of the city. It is nend either of the two periods proposed- not known whether it was accepted. No prospect paper at the city of Mexico, openly advocating peace, is certainly a sign not to be overlooked. Sickness at Vera Cruz was increasing.

The New Orleans Picayune has received files awaiting further orders at Cuemanaca. General the city of Mexico on the 24th ultimo, for the city of San Luis Potosi, to take command of the army of the North. General Arista has refused to resume his military duties, till his conduct shall have been investigated.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

We can pardon much in the course of the trumpet-bearer of the Administration, for its ardent devotion to the Freedom of the Press. In reply to an article of the Baltimore Clipper, the editor of the Union says:

We go for the fullest 'Freedom of the Press first, because the profession of the peess is, by our Con-stitution, singled out from all the other professions, and its entire freedom is made the subject-matter of an express guaranty in the Constitution; and secondly, because this entire freedom of the political control of the pol ical press is necessary, in order to enable the people to judge of the comparative patriotism of those who aspire to lead and represent the two great parties in the country."

Exactly so. To the point, and well expressed

THE WHIGS OF MARYLAND AND GENERAL

Last Wednesday, the Whigs of Maryland held their Gubernatorial Convention in Cambridge. W. T. Goldsborough was nominated as their candidate for the office of Governor, and the folpay off all the outstanding claims against the Association, and leave almost 20 per cent to be divided among the stockholders."

lowing resolution in relation to General Taylor was adopted by acclamation:

"Recolud That the high intellection of the content of t

"Resolved, That the high intellectual capacity. the noble and generous qualities of the heart, the cool bravery, extraordinary prudence, and strong practical good sense, which have uniformly distinguished Major General Zachary Taylor as a citizen and a soldier, 'give the world assurance of a man' in whom the highest trust under our Constitution may be reposed with entire confidence.

RIGHT IN ANY EVENT.

The Baltimore Sun is accommodating. One o its Washington correspondents is continually predicting peace, the other, continued war. So. no matter which shall prove true, the Baltimore Sun will be right, any how.

FREE AND SLAVE LABOR.

We referred lately to a remarkable collision which had taken place at the Tredegar Iron Worle, in Virginia. The white working men struck. Mr. Anderson, the proprietor, suspecting by their pronunciamentos. There must be somea design to extort higher wages, published the rates paid, which "were much higher than wages paid for similar services at the North." The workmen replied, that their objection was not so much they, too, begin to swell with Mexican grandto the wages, but to the slaves in the establishment; unless they were discharged, they would not work. Thereupon Mr. Anderson appealed to the public, denounced the movement as an attack of that unfortunate general was not dictated as upon the peculiar rights of slaveholders, and an- much by despair at being outdone by the rhetoric unced to the working men, that as they had discharged themselves, he would put slaves in their place. Great excitement was the result. The slave power was aroused, and the cry of an attack upon the peculiar institution arrayed against the poor working men the whole comnunity of slaveholders. The press at once took sides against them. The Richmond Whig denied them a hearing, and remarked :

"The claim they set up (as we told one of them personally a few days ago, who desired us to in-sert an article in vindication of their position, we respectfully declined,) is wholly inad missible in this latitude. The right of employer o select such kinds of labor as they may prefer, is one of which the law itself cannot deprive them—much less combinations of individuals, formed either for the purpose of intimidation, or with the less criminal, though unworthy design of inducing, for other reasons, acquiescence in their demands. The sympathies of all communities are naturally and properly most generally in favor of the hard-working man, whose toils ought to be fairly requited; but in this community, no com bination formed for the purpose avowed by the authors of the recent strike, can receive the slight-

But the case was not permitted to rest here. Not only did the press and public sentiment place the rest we pass over as an exercise in rhetoric them under the ban, but the strong arm of the law was brought to bear upon them. All we know of this is contained in the following paragraph

"The prosecution against the late workmen the Tredegar Iron Works has been fortunately terminated, and the friends of all parties must be gratified at such a result. Their proceedings were of a character calculated to produce a strong sensation in this community—indeed, in the whole South; and if the prosecution had gone on, the parties implicated would, beyond question, have

"But upon their disclaimer of any purpose nite in an unlawful combination, or to violate the laws in any respect, and upon expressing their regret, if what they had done would amount to such violation, they were very properly dis-charged. It was an arrangement with the legal authorities, and not with Mr. Anderson, who yet maintains his ground of employing such labor as he may think proper. It is to be hoped that the as a warning, and that nothing e may opera having even the appearance of a combination may again occur to disturb the regular current of

Whether the men, after this combing down went to work or not, whether Mr. Anderson would ondescend to re-employ them in the place of the slaves or not, we have not heard. We presum however, from the prejudice thus aroused against free labor, and from the fact that slaves could be employed at a far less price than freemen, that that these working men were left unemployed.

The Charleston Mercury is delighted with the rmness of Mr. Anderson, and thinks him deserving of the thanks of every slaveholder. His experiment, it says, demonstrates that "there are other sources of revenue" and "means of subsistence" for the slaves, besides cotton, rice, tobacco, and sugar. A portion of its speculations on this subject will serve to illustrate the infatuation of slaveholders in regard to the use of slave

"The Old Dominion, awaking to her true inter-"The Old Dominion, awaking to her true interests, is destined to become a great manufacturing State. Her mineral resources, and her immense water power, are strong inducements to develop her capacities in that direction. As her agricultural productions become less remunerating, she is fortunate in having such profitable materials for the employment of her capital and labor. A mistaken idea has prevailed, that our black population is not adapted to manufacturing nurposeation is not adapted to manufacturing purpos and the South was thoughtlessly falling into false policy. As we beca me manufacturing operatives were imported, superseding our negro nevitable effect of this course was to expel the black race, and to force their masters to emigrate, or reluctantly to sell them. We rejoice, therefore, at the late strike in Richmond. It will awaken at the late strike in Richmond. It will awaken the South to the contemplation of a grave question, pregnant with the most momentous consequences, and on which the prosperity and welfare of our people may greatly depend. The blacks are a most important part of our population. They compose the entire laboring class. They are human beings, and, with other members of the family, must be fed and clothed. They merit the guardian care of the Southern community. They are capable of performing all the functions.

policy of the country where they reside, not to expel them, but reserve the new vocations for them. The coal and iron business seems to be peculiarly adapted to them; and as Mr. Anderson's experiment, thus far, has resulted so encouragingly, we hope that the entire South will unite

in countenancing the policy in which he has taken the lead, and effectually dispel the mistaken notions that our blacks may not be as profitably employed in all the channels of mining and manufacturing, as in those of agriculture. We shall thus open new channels of profitable employment for our peculiar, contented, and most efficient la-

We commend these facts and speculations to

the attention of the free working men of the North and West. The newspapers of Virginia have for some time past been inviting emigration of peace yet, although the late establishment of a from the free States, doubtless with a view to superseding slave labor. But, after such a transaction as that above noticed, what can they expect? Will the free laborers from abroad go to Virginia to be associated with slaves, degraded to their from the city of Mexico to the 29th ultimo. The level, underbidden by them? The objection is capital was in a state of utter confusion. General not to the color. The blacks must live, and ought Bravo had resigned his command. General Al- to have employment, as well as the whites; but monte was under arrest. General Ampudia was what freeman of intelligence would be willing to place himself under the rules and regulations Salas and General Valencia were ordered to leave adopted for slaves? Virginia must cut her connection with slavery, or give up all hope of free labor. The Charleston Mercury knows very well that slaves cannot be employed profitably in manufactories, except in the simpler kinds. Their services may be valuable in the tobacco factories, but all the employed in cotton factories are free white persons. The day that shall witness the general employment of slaves in the higher branches of manufactures will herald the dawn of emancipation. The development of the faculties which

> nities constantly presented for ascertaining each other's views and for powerful combination, would soon result in "strikes"-for wages to themselves. It is all visionary to dream of the general introduction of manufactures into a slaveholding community. The class does not exist which can supply the requisite labor. A strong indisposition to immigrate to the slave States has always prevailed among free mechanics and working men; and the recent occurrences at the Tredegar Iron Works, the comments of the press, and the prose-

GEN. SCOTT'S PROCLAMATION.

these feelings.

During our recent absence, Gen. Scott's grand proclamation to the Mexicans made its appearance in the newspapers, and since then has given birth to a great deal of discussion. It belongs to the same category of military literature as the proclamations of Generals Taylor and Kearney and Commodore Stockton. None of these chieftains, it will be remembered, has been actuated by any other feeling than that of the most enlarged benevolence. They have waged war, not against the people, but tyrants of Mexico. For the churches and other institutions of that country, they felt the most profound respect. In her honor and welfare they cherished the liveliest interest. They saw that ambitious, perfidious military despots were on the point of betraying their country into the hands of European monarchists and with eager haste rushed to the rescue.

Such has been the burden of their manifes toes; and the last, that of Gen. Scott, as might have been expected from the ambitious pen of that gentleman, eclipses the whole of them. The Mexican generals have distinguished themselves thing in the climate stimulating grandilequence for no sooner do our sober-minded Yankee generals find themselves upon Mexican soil, than eur. The pronunciamentos of Santa Anna are tame beside their glowing proclamations; and it may be questioned whether the late resignation

of Gen. Scott, as at being defeated by his arms. We submit with great deference, whether might not be well to decide the contest by pape bulletins, instead of leaden bullets. Little intellect is shown in the discharge of the latter, but the former will afford a fine opportunity for display, to say nothing of the profitable substitution of ink for blood. There could be no doubt as to the result. Only let Gen. Scott and Commodore Stockton manufacture all the manifestoes, and there is not a Mexican general who could stand before them. Santa Anna would run faster than

he did at Cerro Gordo, and poor Mexico, utterly confounded, would soon cry, "Hold! enough!" The Whig papers are deeply grieved at Gen. Scott's conduct with his pen. They think it rather erratic. One while it writes the heterodox declaration, that the war was brought on by the bad acts of the military men of Mexico; and then, becoming more ambitious, rambles off into a rare speculation about the same war being precipitated by considerations of high policy and continental

American interests. And, truth to say, there is one paragraph which does seem to have a serious meaning, though all

"Reasons of high policy," says Gen. Scott, "and of Continental American interest, precipitated events, in spite of the circumspection of the Cab-inet of Washington, which, ardently desiring to terminate its differences with Mexico, spared no resource, compatible with honor and dignity, to arrive at so desirable an end; and when it was indulging the most flattering hopes of accomplishing its aim by frank explanations and reasonings addressed to the judgment and prudence of the addressed to the judgment and prudence of the virtuous and patriotic Government of Gen. D. J. Herrera, the misfortune least looked for dispelled this pleasant hope, and at the same time blocked up every avenue which could lead to an honorable ettlement between the two nations. The new Government discarded the national interests, as well as those of Continental America, and elected in preference foreign influences the most opposed to those interests, and the most fatal to the future of Mexican Liberty and of the republican system, which the United States hold it a duty to preserve and protect. Duty, honor, and dignity itself, imposed upon us the necessity of not losing a season of which the monarchical party was taking violent advantage for not a moment was to be lost. lent advantage, for not a moment was to be lost and we acted with the promptness and decision necessary in a case so urgent, to avoid thereby a complication of interests, which might render our ons more difficult and involved.

The Washington Union, while lauding the proc amation as truly patriotic, denies that it is an emanation from the Cabinet at Washington. It

"That it was 'issued by his own responsibility and not by instruction (or any suggestion) from the Executive. In fact, to use the words of the 'National Intelligencer, in relation to Gen. Taylor's proclamation, the Executive 'had no more to do with its contents, or its composition, than the babe that is unborn."

This may all be true, and yet the proclamati may be a fair exponent of the views of the Adninistration. It resembles, in its principal features, the manifestoes of the other American generals; and it is not probable that all these papers, containing almost identical statements and appeals, should issue from no less than four comman officers, at different points, ranging from the Atlantic to the Pacific, without some common understanding that the views they proclaimed were entertained by the Administration to which they

were responsible. It seems, then, that neither the spoliation of our citizens, the outrages upon our commerce, the failure to pay the instalments on the indemnity, the concentration of the Mexican armies on the Rio Grande, the rupture of diplomatic intercourse with Mexico, nor the rejection of Mr. Slidell, was the cause of the war. All these injuries and insults would have been borne with, but for "reasons guardian care of the Southern community. They are capable of performing all the functions to which labor can be profitably directed; and as the sources of profit from labor change, it is the publicanism of the United States against the dis-

astrous consequences of the establishment of a

nonarchy in Mexico! The paragraph, if it mean anything, means this. But was this the real view of the Administration in embarking in the war? If so, why has it deceived the people? Why mask its real object under false pretences? We confess, so absurd does the whole thing appear, that we cannot attribute it to men of ordinary intelligence, and therefore set it down to the credit of an amiable desire on the part of Gen. Scott to practice a little on the credulity of the Mexicans, and insinuate himself into the good graces of the anti-monarchi-

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

As the President has involved the country in burdensome war, it is not wonderful that he should look with jealousy upon every measure of expenditure, not connected with its prosecution Hence his prompt veto of the French Indemnity Bill, and his strenuous opposition to the policy of mproving our great rivers and lakes. He may llege many reasons for vetoing or pocketing such bills, and even plead constitutional scruples, but the real reason for his policy is, the determination to concentrate all the resources of the country for the prosecution of a war, precipitated, as we are informed by General Scott, by "considerations of high policy and continental American interests." The duty of saving life and property on our Northern and Northwestern borders must yield to the high consideration of wasting life and treasure on our Southwestern boundary. American interests must give way before American continental interests. It is very unconstitutional to appropriate a few millions for the purpose of would fit them for such employment, the new spirit rendering our inland seas safe for American comwhich would be awakened in them, the opportumerce, but strictly constitutional, in beautiful harmony with the Virginia resolutions of '98, to lay out scores of millions, for the purpose of preventing a neighboring independent nation from exchanging a military despotism for a monarchy! Year after year, from one Presidential term to another, are Western interests most shamefully neglected-nay, not Western, but national. The safe navigation of the great lakes, the unobstructed commerce of the Mississippi and its principal tributaries, concern the welfare of the whole country. The West and Northwest are the cution of the workmen, will certainly strengthen granary of the country, and bid fair to become the storehouse of the world. Every section of the Union has a deep interest in the reduction of freight and risk on their staples, by removing obstructions and dangers from the great highways through which they pass to the scaboard. The Government sends special agents, makes extraordinary appropriations, for the purpose of enlarging present markets and opening new ones for principal articles of slave produce. Surely, the task of rendering accessible the leading markets for the staples of free labor must be equally

> It is deeply to be regretted that what is called the "log-rolling" policy should have been permitted to interfere in the advancement of the important interests referred to. When we insist upon the duty of the General Government to remove obstructions from the Mississippi, and render safe the navigation of the Lakes, we de not ask that it should adopt a system of wasteful the phenomenon disclosed in the foregoing statisexpenditures, embracing appropriations for every petty harbor and creek. What individual or State interests chiefly demand, and what individuals or States can do, they ought to do. But many States are deeply interested in improvements at the Falls of the Ohio, some of them far more so than Indiana or Kentucky, within whose jurisdiction they lie. The obstruction at the harbor of St. Louis is in a different category. It concerns principally local interests, and may be remedied by the application of local means. We can easily understand why the General Government should remove snags from the Mississippi or make improvements at the Falls of the Ohio, but, in our judgment, it is no more reasonable that it should eve the harbor of St. Louis than that it ould repair the levee at New Orleans.

The insidious introduction of merely local proects into schemes of improvement of national or eneral interest coming plainly within the Contutional scope of Federal power, should be rigilantly guarded against. It opens the way for st abuses, its tendency being to convert the Government into an oppressive agency for a comination of local interests; and it furnishes a pretext to certain politicians, unfriendly to the great nterests of free labor, for opposing and defeating very appropriation calculated to advance them. The Chicago Convention, we fear, may fail to ealize all the good contemplated by its projectors. Already, there are signs in some quarters of a position to use it for selfish purposes. Presi-

ential aspirants are pricking up their ears, and nuffing as if they scented something in the breeze. If the Convention would not subject its proceedngs to suspicion, let these gentlemen be kindly Imonished that the prominent actors in such a eeting should be men whose motives are above

Again: we notice zealous responses from those hose creed in politics is, that Government may nd ought to do just what the moneyed interest emands. We have a high admiration for Boston ntellect and enterprise, but Boston politics, genrally, are too latitudinarian. That the great apitalists of that city should feel a strong interest n this Chicago Convention, was to be expected; but we hope, for the good of the movement, that their peculiar views of Governmental power and duty may not color its proceedings.

Loose projects of internal improvements, without stint or discrimination, without reference to onstitutional grants or limitations, should be disountenanced. Already has the Washington Union availed itself of the proceedings of citizens of Boston, to raise an alarm cry against the Convention; but we hope those whose interests are more mmediately involved in it will not be frightened by an idle clamor about "new lights" and "blue lights." A Western and Northwestern Convention is demanded. The immense commerce be yond the Alleghenies will be neglected by the General Government, no matter by whom administered, till the Western people bury their party differences, and unite in judicious, resolute efforts o provide for it adequate safeguards and facilities.

EMANCIPATION.

The laws against emancipation in the slave States were enacted to prevent the extinction of the system by the voluntary action of the slave wners. They cannot, however, crush the spirit f Emancipation. Frequent notices appear in the ewspapers, of the liberation of slaves by slaveolders, acting from conscientious convictions Were the ministers of the Gospel in the South faithful upon this subject, or would they only abstain from defences or apologies of the practice of holding slaves, such cases would greatly multiply. The teachings of many of them, and the policy of the churches, pervert the minds of the conscien ious, embolden the mercenary and proud, and are ustly prized by pro-slavery politicians as the surest defences of the system.

We quote the following paragraph from a letter in the Baltimore Clipper, dated Fredericksburg June 9:

"A few days since, there were seen passing through this city some forty-eight negroes—men, women, and children—marching two and two, with joined hands, regularly sized, from six to three feet in height, accompanied by a four-horse wagon, in which there were a number of small children, sundry articles of household furniture, implements of small children. ments of agriculture, &c. The whole was under the charge of a white person; and, upon inquiry, I learned that most of these negroes had been liberated by the will of Col. James Epes, who died some time back, in Dinwiddie county, of this State; and that they were on their way to Ohio, where provision had been made for their settling also learned that, with a view to prevent the ser aration of families, several gentlemen, owning, for instance, a father or mother, constituting part of this number, had generously liberated such, that they might accompany their families.⁷

The acts of the gentlemen referred to were noble, evincing a great deal of humanity; but the is, to maintain toleration towards each other, and liberation of all their slaves would have showed faith in God.

an exalted sense of justice, as well as great human

Our attention was lately arrested by the num ber of applications made in New Orleans for the emancipation of slaves. The following is taken from the New Orleans Bulletin or Picayune: "COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. 1.

"Extra Sitting of May 28, 1847. "EMANCIPATION-FIRST READING. "The following petitions were read, and refer-

"The following petitions were read, and referred to the Judiciary Committee:
"Amenaide Carrere, f. w. c., praying for the emancipation of her slaves Maria Joseph, alias Julia, aged thirty years, and her two children—Jules, aged nine years, and Pauline. "Henry Leaumont, testamentary executor of the late Marie Michelle Francoise Legras, widow Leaumont, praying for the emancipation of the slave Cora, about thirty-five years of age.

"Louise Etienne Jamet, f. w. c., widow of Henri Pinta, praying for the emancipation of Erline, aged forty-two years. "Mary Anderson, f. w. c., praying for the emancipation of her slave Eady, aged about forty

"Pierre Pujos, praying for the emancipation of his slave Jeanne, aged about thirty-five years, and her child Pierre, six months old. "Paul Lecroix, praying for the emancipation of

"Jacques Bastien, to emancipate his slave Ann Marguerite, aged about forty-five years.
"Jean Descrimes, agent for Francois Seignor ret, to emancipate the slaves Pauline, aged about fifty years, and Mary, aged about forty years, and

child, aged about five years.
'Eugenie, Lacrosse, f. w. c., to emancipate her slave Frederick, aged about twenty-seven years.
"Marie Rose Arcueil, f. w. c., to emancipate her slave Rosalie, aged about forty-six years.
"Julie Marianne Bonant, f. c. l., to emancipe her slave Josephine, aged about twenty-four years.

"C. Tiblier, to emancipate his slave Henriette mulattress, aged about twenty-eight years. "Joseph Vigo, to emancipate his slave Suzette about thirty-five years of age. "Mister Jeremiah, f. w. c., to emancipate her

ulatto slave Eliza, aged about forty-two years.
"T. R. Hyde, to emancipate his slave Jordan d fifty years.
Mrs. Patsy Haynes, widow of George Shall,

for the emancipation of her mulattress slave Mar garet, aged thirty-one years. "J. B. Rathbone, to emancipate his slave William, aged about thirty-three years."

Generally, these petitions are favorably repo ed upon, and the slaves are liberated. The free colored population of Louisiana ha

steadily increased since 1810, as the following table will show: the city of New Orleans. A friend, in a letter just received, calls our attention to a fact of much interest. He says that "in 1844 or 1845, a legis-

lative committee was appointed to inquire into the causes of the decrease of negroes in that city. The decrease is large. According to the recent census, there are now only 12,980 free colored people in New Orleans-between six and seven thousand less than in 1840. And yet, as may be seen from the extract quoted above, the emancipation of slaves is still going on as usual. Is there not some friend who can furnish us with the report of the legislative committee referred to, and also with a copy of the late census of New Orleans? It would be highly interesting to have

tics explained

"LIBERTY LEAGUE." Such is the name of the New Party, lately formed by the Convention which met at Macedon Lock, New York, on the 8th of June, in pursuance of the call issued by William Goodell and other friends of human rights, enemies of Land Monopoly, the Custom House, Secret Societies,

The Convention met on the morning of the 8th, and W. H. Childs was appointed Chairman, pro tem. A correspondent of the Liberty Press says of the Pilot. It is marvellous with what bewitchthe meeting was "very small for a National one;" and that the "first two days were spent in reading an address of great length, and the discussi of their principles." The following officers were nominated by

ed: President, James Sperry; Vice Presidents. W. H. Childs, Jacob Lybrand, (of Wisconsin;) Secretaries, G. W. Clark, W. Dean, Babbitt, W. R. Smith.

committee appointed for the purpose, and elect-

The President was excused from serving at his wn request, and Abram Pennell appointed in his

The Vice Presidents were also excused at their wn request. Letters were read from Robert Hanna, James G. Birney, Jacob Lybrand, John Thomas, Gerrit

Smith, and James C. Jackson. The sum of \$125 in cash and pledges was rais d, to pay the expenses of the Convention, and for the printing of an address to the People of the

United States. A resolution was adopted, strongly approving the "manly and elevated stand" of the Albany Patriot, in reference to reforms generally, and

making it the organ of the "League." A resolution, passed by the Industrial Congress recently held in New York, was read, announcing to the Convention that the members of that body would vote for no candidate for the Presidency not pledged, in writing, to the four measures of the National Reform Association, and expressing the belief that, should the other parties fail to nominate such a man, the Industrial Congress, at its next session, would be likely to adopt the candidate of the "Liberty Party," should he be so pledged. Of course, they meant the "Liberty

On the third day, they proceeded to ballot for candidates. The ladies present were called upon by resolution to vote.

"Tellers reported that 67 votes were given for cretia Mott, and 1 for Mrs. Child. "Moved and seconded, that Gerrit Smith be the candidate for the Presidency, representing this Convention. Adopted by acclamation. "Tellers reported that 63 votes were given for 5 for James G. Birney, 3 for Wm

Goodell, for the Vice Presidency.

"Moved and seconded that Elihu Burritt be our candidate for Vice President. Carried unani After a song from G. W. Clark, the Conven tion adjourned, sine die.

Mr. Birney, in his letter, says:

"Whilst I am unfit, on account of bodily infirmities, to be nominated for any office, I will cheerfully support the persons that may be properly imbued with our principles, and that may be nominated by the Convention for the highest "I fully approve of the calling of a Convention

at this time. A Convention is necessary, that w may avow our principles afresh: there being nov

many among us known as Liberty party men, who wish to contract the platform, which we supposed we had often enough described, and on which we And again: "I have not seen, as yet, any reason, at all sat

"I have not seen, as yet, any reason, at all satisfactory to me, why men who believe in the Truth more than they do in all policies, should not, for the purposes I have mentioned, hold a Convention now. It will give timely notice, too, that we prefer acting by ourselves, to acting with those who differ from us, in what we regard as principle." Whether the nominees of the Convention will ccept or not, remains to be seen. We do not think they will, but presume not to speak for This abstract of the proceedings of the Conrention we have prepared from a detailed report in the Patriot. It contains all that is of interest

We have no controversy with the originators or supporters of this movement. Some of the principles promulgated by them, we believe to be erroneous; and their whole project, in our opinion, is impracticable. We have little doubt that i will weaken, more or less, the Liberty Party Nevertheless, they are independent men, and doubtless, all these divisions and subdivision will be overruled by a Wisdom higher than that of man, for the development of Truth, and wider application to human affairs.

The one thing needful amid all these collision

A HISTORY OF ROME, from the Earliest Times till the Death of Commodus, A. D. 192. By Dr. LEONARD SCHMITZ F. R. S. E. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Dr. Schmitz has condensed a vast deal of valuable information within this volume of 566 pages. He was once a pupil of the celebrated Niebuhr. and has been careful to embody in his work the principal results of the researches of this patient. aborious inquirer, corrected as some of them have been by subsequent inquiries. A teacher himself, being rector of the High School of Edinburgh, his experience has enabled him to make such a selection from the immense mass of materials, constituting the history of Rome, as will give the student a clear idea of the current of events. and correct general notions of the institutions of Rome, their rise and decay. What is of great importance, the Doctor is an enemy to despotic power, a friend to popular liberty, and according. ly takes pains to correct the false opinions which ome writers have instilled into the youthful mind concerning the struggles between the plebeians and patricians, and the heroic champions of the rights of the former. Appended to the work s a useful chronological table. The author closes his prefatory remarks by venturing "to express a hope that the present work, though mainly designed for schools and colleges, may be found a not unwelcome gift to the more intelligent among general readers."

Homes and Haunts of the Most Eminent British Po-ETS. By WILLIAM HOWITT. With Illustrations. In two volumes. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Happy both in conception and execution, this ew work of Mr. Howitt embodies the results of his personal examination of the homes and haunts the most gifted poets of his native land. Prompted by his deep admiration of the sublime cenery and lofty associations which fed the fires f genius in a Scott and a Burns, he traversed chiefly on foot, the wild yet beautiful regions mbalmed in song, romance, and legend of chivalry, gathering by the wayside, in the cottage, on the heath and crag, in the sunny vale, and on the bleak mountain side, the sacred relics of genius. A mere description of these scenes, although posessing all the charms imparted by their association with exalted intellect, would be comparative ly uninteresting. But Mr. Howitt, by connecting he events of life with the scenes of their actual occurrence, has so blended the poets and their works with wood and flood, mountain and valeinward revealings of the beautiful and glorious with their outward and visible forms"-that henceforth in our mind they are inseparable. Scott, surrounded by the bright creations of his wonder ful genius, sits enthroned on the crags of his nountain home; Wordsworth, blending with the enthusiasm of the poet the speculations of the philosopher, revels in the summer glory of Rydal Mount, or dreams in the quiet beauty of the silver Kinder mere. The want, the wo, the homely life. may be the sin and sufferings, of Burns, are orgotten; and amid the beautiful ruins of the Abbey of Lincluden, on the velvet banks of the Nith, or among the green woods and fair flowers

of Montgomerie, "Where simmer first unfaulds her robes," each spot, touched by the wand of genius, becomes holy ground, and the Poet and his haunts are blended forever in hearts that feel the inspiration of his song. The work is tastefully got up, and contains nu-

nerous highly beautiful embellishments. We know not where we have met with a more delightful one.

GRAHAM'S AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. July.

The number for July contains an interesting nemoir of General Taylor. Part ninth of "The Islets of the Gulf," a new novel, by Cooper, running through successive numbers of the Maga zine, reminds one of the better days of the author ing interest Cooper can invest scenes and move ments on the ocean. It is embellished by a ric ezzotint portrait of General Taylor, a pretty picture of Tallulah Falls, and an engraving, in tipple, of Miriam.

HERALD OF TRUTH. Cincinnati. L. A. Hine. June. This original, independent periodical has a leading article this month, by its editor, on the next Presidency. Mr. Hine is opposed to military Presidents.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW. May. Leonard Scott & Co. New

The best number we have read of this Review. An article on Painless Operations in Surgery presents in a concise and most attractive style all that is known concerning the use of the letheon as a remedy for pain. It is admirable, and will be read with as much interest by the general reader as by the professional man.

There is also a good critique on popular Serial Literature. In fact, all its articles are seasonable, and highly instructive. EDINBURGH REVIEW. April, 1847. Leonard Scott & Co.

Contents.-Cracow; Saints' Lives and Miracles Life of Sarah Martin; Arabian Philosophy; the Emigrant; the Marion Exiles; Primitive Political Economy of England : School of Design : Miss Martineau's Rock and Billow; Statute Law Re-

form; Spanish Marriages; Plea for Ragged Certainly, a most various and abundant bill of

THE MECHANIC'S CALCULATOR, and Tinman's Guide. By THOMAS H. QUANTRILL. Washington, D. C. This is a new book, published by a practical mechanic. As he will soon make a tour in the North, we cannot do better than introduce his

book to our readers living in that section, w quoting its title-page. It fully explains itself: "The Mechanic's Calculator and Tinman's Guide; comprehending principles, rules, and ta Guide; comprehending principles, rules, and ta-bles: together with a perspicuous system of me-chanical calculations and exercises, expressly adapted to the practical use of the trade: the whole clearly demonstrated by about three hun-dred diagrams; to which are added a great variety of receipts, almost indispensable to the trade, for japanning, lacquering, bronzing, varnishing, tin-ning, soldering, &c. Also, the composition of all the useful alloys used in the arts, as brass, bell metal box metal, queen's metal, prince's metal, metal, box metal, queen's metal, prince's metal, Britannia metal, tinning metal, &c.; solders for iron, brass, copper, Britannia, tin, lead, &c.; amalgams for gilding and silvering, &c. By Thomas

H. Quantrill. The diagrams are handsomely executed, and the work appears to be full of information interesting to mechanics generally.

OUR EXCHANGES.

The "Herald of Freedom" is the title of a new nti-slavery paper that takes the place of the Western Aurora, at Marion, Indiana. Its motto "Excelsior." That is right. It goes against war, slavery, and land monopoly. B. Woolman, The Liberty Herald, a new Liberty semi-month

y newspaper, at Philadelphia, published by the

acting committee of the Liberty party, at 75 cents

per annum. Paper, type, size, matter, spirit, all good. Ladies have raised the funds for starting it, and of course it will prosper. "Man's extremity," says the paper, "was woman's opportunity." National Watchman. Troy. William G. Allen, editor and publisher, \$2 per annum. A large, well printed, substantial-looking, anti-slavery newspaper, edited by Mr. Allen, a colored man. The selections and editorials in his paper show that he is a man of sense, education, and good temper. It must exert a most wholesome influence, and deserves a liberal support. We comnend it, not only to colored people, whose wants it so well understands, but to all of our own race who feel desirous of promoting the interests of

family paper. The Daily Sun, of Philadelphia, a spirited Native American paper, has enlarged its form, and come out in new type. The Sun often contains

that class of our countrymen. It is an excellent

sound anti-slavery articles. " Morning Star" is the name of a new weekly,

being to promote a spirit of brotherly love among all sects and parties. A most praiseworthy ob-

The Weekly National Whig has just appeared. Published by C. W. Fenton, the publisher of the daily. It is a large sheet, filled with spirited par-

The Literary World has lately passed into the editorial hands of C. F. Hoffman. Our readers are already apprized of its leading objects. It is invaluable as a critical journal, the editor evincing many of the higher attributes of the critic.

The Ramshorn complains that it does not receive our paper. We are sorry for this. His paper is on our list, and the publisher assures us that ours has been regularly sent. The fault must be in the Post Office. Certainly, we have seen nothing offensive in the course of the Ramshorn, as its editor seems to think. His questions about the employment of white and colored labor are easily answered. It was slave labor that we rejected, because the wages were to be paid, not to the laborer, but his owner. As to colored labor, the pressman of our office has long had in his employ a colored freeman.

The North American, a very effective paper, has purchased the old United States Gazette.

The Cleveland American, the Liberty paper published at Cleveland, Ohio, has been obliged to suspend for lack of funds. Generally, the publication of Liberty papers involves a continual sacrifice on the part of those engaged in them. The Liberty men in Northern Ohio will surely make ons efforts to resuscitate their paper.

The following is a very fair specimen of the manner in which the discussion of the question, whether the Liberty men should hold a Convention next fall or next spring, is conducted by many of those in favor of an early nomination:

"If ambitious leaders have crept is, or old and zealous friends have got tired of the old beaten track, and sigh for the honors and profits of office which they can never hope to attain by adherence our original ground of action, then let them ive; but let them never hope to lead the great body of Liberty men in such a suicidal course.

What are we to think of those people who are always arguing sinister design from difference of

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Many newspapers have been lately contending that the regulation of the Postmaster General, charging three cents postage on papers not sent from the office of publication, was in express violation of the law on which it was predicated; and, to prove this, they quoted the law as printed, which, according to the punctuation, really excepted from all postage newspapers not sent from the office of publication.

The thing seemed to us so absurd, discrimin ing unreasonably against publishers and regular subscribers of newspapers, that we gave no credit to it. But all doubt is removed by the publication of the section of the law in question, according to a certified copy from the office of the Secretary of State, as follows:

not be lawful to deposite in any post office, to be conveyed in the mail, two or more letters directed to different persons enclosed in the same envelope or packet, and every person so offending shall for-feit the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered by action quitam, one-half for the use of the informer, and the other half for the use of the Post Office Department: Provided, That this prohibition shall not apply to any letter or packet directed to any foreign country; and all newspapers conveyed in the mail shall be subject to postage, except those sent by way of exchange, between the pul lishers of newspapers, and except those frank-ed by persons enjoying the franking privilege; and newspapers not sent from the office of publication, and all handbills or circulars, printed or lithographed, not exceeding one sheet, shall be subject to three cents postage each, to be paid when de-posited in any post office to be conveyed in the mail and it shall be lawful for any contr or mail carrier to transport newspapers out of the mail, for sale or distribution to subscribers; and Postmaster General shall have authority to pay or cause to be paid a sum not exceeding two cents each, for all letters or packets conveyed in any vessel or steamboat not employed in carrying the mail, from one post or place to any other post or place in the United States, subject to such regor place in the United States, subject to such reg-ulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe; and such publications or books as have been or may be published pressured. be published, procured, or purchased, by order o be published, procured, or purchased, by order of either House of Congress, or a joint resolution of the two Houses, shall be considered as public documents, and entitled to be franked as such; and it shall not be lawful to make any allowance or compensation to deputy postmasters in addition to their commissions as authorized by law, excepting the receipts from boxes, of which all beyond two thousand dollars shall be applied in defraying the expenses of their offices, and to be accounted for same manner as they are required to account for their commissions; and excepting the special allowance made by law to the postmasters Washington city and New Orleans."

According to this section, then, newspapers not

The evil which Congress intended to remedy papers, handbills, and circulars, addressed to perfrom the offices; thus subjecting the Department to the expense of transportation, increasing the labors of the postmasters without any remuneration whatever, and affording facilities for smuggling correspondence through the mails without the payment of regular postage. The remedy intended was double postage and prepayment upon these transient papers, thus continuing the policy of favoring publishers and their regular subscri-

If this be true, then Congress committed blunder, for the section does not meet the evil. Providing only for prepayment and double postage on newspapers not sent from the office of publication," and nothing more, it clearly leaves to publishers the right of sending as many of their own papers as they please, or others may direct, to persons not ordering them. Examine the section. Not one word or hint is there in it prohibiting or discountenancing the sending of any number of papers to persons not ordering them, so THAT THEY BE SENT

FROM THE OFFICE OF PUBLICATION.

And yet the Postmaster General, in his published regulations, gives the following order:

"8. Transient newspapers, or those not sent from "S. Transient newspapers, or those not sent from the office of publication to subscribers, handbills, or circular letters printed and lithographed, not exceeding one sheet in size, will pay three cents, upon delivery at the office, and before they are put in the mails; and all such will be charged by deputy postmasters as prepaid matter in the way bills, and upon their accounts of mails sent, and stamped or marked 'paid,' with the name of the office from which sent."

The law says nothing about newspapers not

recently established in Baltimore, its great object by stupid, contradictory laws. There is no help for this, until the whole subject be intrusted to an enlightened, liberal committee, who know something of the wants of the people, and sympathize with their true interests.

For one, we go for two cents on all letters, prepayment, no franking, and no newspaper postage. If such a reform should at first throw a small additional burden on the Treasury, well and good. Better have money expended in such a way than n a desolating and bloody career of conquest.

NATIONAL NOMINATING CONVENTION. We are becoming tired of this subject, but it

may not be unprofitable to see how the question The Cleveland American makes up the following table of the papers in favor of postponing a Convention till next spring, and of those in favor of an early nomination:

an early nomination:

FOR POSTPONEMENT.—National Era, Liberty Press, Bangor Gazette, Western Cuizen, Liberty Advocate, Signal of Liberty, Mercer Luminary, and Cincinvati Herald.—8.

FOR EARLY NOMINATION.—Emancipator, Liberty Standard, Green Mountain Freeman, Liberty Gazette, Washington Patriot, Charter Oak, Essex Transcript, Herkimer Freeman, Cleveland American—9. So much for the statistics. nuch for the statistics.

The Cleveland American is now suspended. At first it was in favor of a spring Convention. The Washington Patriot, though in favor of a fall Convention, is disposed to yield to the wishes of the najority. The Essex Transcript, as will be seen by an article last week on our fourth page from its columns, is also inclined to yield to the wishes of those who advocate a spring nomination. The Albany Patriot was explicit, at first, in support of propriety of splitting the difference. Are we mistaken in claiming the Independent Democrat and promising as could be desired. Freeman, of New Hampshire, on the side of postponement? The Liberty Standard thinks that there may be further changes of opinion. Possibly; but we have seen, and expect to see, no reason for changing ours.

The Liberty Standard claims the Herald of Free lom, of Marion, Indiana, as being in favor of a convention next fall. It is a mistake. That paper

"The National Era, Western Citizen, Bango Gazette, Essex Transcript, and a number of others, are in favor of deferring it until June, 1848. We coincide with this opinion."

To balance this, however, we have the American Freeman, of Wisconsin, which goes for next Dr. Adams Jewett, a prominent Liberty man in

Dayton, Ohio, writing to us on business, says: "So far as I know, all the Liberty men here would prefer that the National Nominating Convention should be held next year."

At the late State Convention of Liberty men in Pennsylvania, the subject was discussed, and, t appearing that there was but one majority in favor of next fall, the Convention passed a resolution that it was inexpedient to give any expression of opinion on the subject.

We cannot understand the wisdom of pushing for a fall Convention in the face of this great division of sentiment.

It can hardly be doubted, that all who now are earnest in advocating a fall Convention will give a vigorous support to a spring one, should the committee so appoint. Indeed, the very reasons that make them so zealous now, would be still more active then. But it is by no means certain, that should the committee call a Convention the ensuing fall, in disregard of what many of us believe to be the will of the majority of the party, that it will be sustained with much enthusiasm. In other words, the committee will have to decide whether a Convention shall be called this year, when it is admitted that one-half, if not a majority, of the party is opposed to it, or next year, when it is scarcely possible there will be any

division of sentiment about it. The Emancipator says: "We expect a cordial ion ere long in favor of a Conv. The expectation is groundless.

A correspondent of one of the Liberty papers, speaking of the movement in New York in favor of what the Emancipator calls "a new party."

"Can Liberty men support the nominees of the proposed Convention? That will depend upon the character of those nominated. The seeming irregularity of their proceeding may be compensated by the quality of those presented for our choice."

We dissent in toto from this. It is altogether mmaterial who the candidates may be, they will not be the candidates of the Liberty party. Mr. Goodell and others, on the assumption that the Liberty party has been faithless to its principles, call a Convention on their own responsibility. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, to represent certain principles which they embody in the form of some nineteen propositions. Whoever may be nominated, and shall accept or shall not decline sent from the office of publication must pay three cents | the nomination, will stand forth as the representatives of those principles, and the views of the gentlemen calling the Convention. Should the by this section, says Mr. Johnson, was "the un- Liberty party then adopt the nomination, that act necessary burden thrown upon contractors, as well as postmasters, by crowding the mails with newsthat the Liberty party has been faithless to its sons not ordering them, who refused to take them principles, as we do not concur in the views of the gentlemen engaged in originating this new movement, and as we dissent radically from some of the principles enumerated, we need hardly say that their nomination cannot receive any support

from us, no matter how endorsed. We speak for ourselves alone, not for the sake of influencing others, but simply that our position may not be misunderstood.

The following is copied from the Emancipator "NAMES OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. ALVAN STEWART, New York; JOSHUA LEAVITT, Massachusetts; F. Julius Lemoyne, Pennsylvania; F. JULIUS LEMOYNE, Pennsylvania S. P. Chase, Ohio; S. P. Chase, Ohio; Francis Gillette, Connecticut; Titus Hutchinson, Vermont; Daniel Hoit, New Hampshire; Samuel Fessenden, Maine; Elizue Deming, Indiana; S. Hoes, New Jersey; James H. Collins, Illinois; LUTHER G. STEVENS, Michigan

"The above were appointed by the President of the Buffalo Convention, in 1843, Judge King, of Ohio." As the Chairman, Alvan G. Stewart, of Utica, (N. Y.,) is sick, he has requested the members of

Leavitt, Boston, Mass. With these remarks we dismiss the subject, so far as we are concerned, once for all. The discussion of it has been conducted by some of our friends in a tone rather adverse to good feeling; and we confess our distaste to a controversy which has been made unpleasantly personal. From

the Committee to communicate their views to J.

by the postmaster at St. Louis, in order to preserve some mail connection between these points until the Department could be notified, and have time to repair the deficiency. Such accidents are sometimes unavoidable, and

the public submitted to the inconvenience of receiving their letters and newspapers at long in-tervals, sometimes drenched in rain or river wa-ter, and sent by cart loads by an indirect steamboat conveyance, Eastern documents coming from the West, and Western documents coming from the East, all jumbled and deranged, and in the

now, after watching patiently for months, the Department fails to supply this route; the postmaster gives up his temporary arrangement, and this great mail route, the most direct and important between the seat of Government, the Atlantic cities, and the valley of the Mississippi, is totally suspendent are extinguished.

ed, yes, extinguished!
This is an abuse that has probably had no parallel since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and we earnestly invite the citizens of St. Louis and Terre Haute, and of all the intervening country, to hold public meetings, and remon strate against this unaccountable extinction of great mail route.

FOREIGN ARRIVAL.

The Cambria made her passage in 121/2 days, bringing dates up to June 3. The most important intelligence received is concerning the fall in the prices of breadstuffs, the prospect of fine harvests, both in Great Britain and on the Continent, and the deaths of Dr. Chalmers and Daniel O'Connell. See the foreign correspondence of the Era, in another column, also the extracts from foreign papers, giving some particulars of the last hours of these two remarkable men.

Large quantities of wheat are coming from the Baltic: In France, prices have not risen, and the a late nomination, but subsequently suggested the | whole country is rejoicing in the prospect of an abundant harvest. The crops in England are as

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser. LIVERPOOL, June 4, 1847. CORN MARKET .- Notwithstanding the strong expectations entertained, previous to the departure of the last steamer, that the corn market would maintain its upward tendency, the unusual fineness of the weather, promising a favorable home harvest, had the effect of materially depressing prices, and of course contracting the extent of

The advices, however, brought over by the Caledonia (on the 29th) of light stocks in the American ports, had created considerable activity, aided by the decided relaxation that had taken place in the pressure of the money market, which had largely ended to re-establish a freer desire to speculate The reports, though unauthenticated, of the prob

able failure of the potato crop, both in Ireland and Jersey, had also had their influence.

The markets had, in point of fact, fallen twenty shillings per quarter from the highest point; but, though flour had declined to 40s. per barrel, it was worth 42s. at the latest date, and may be fairly quoted at 43s. for best Western. Sour average 37s. to 38s. per barrel. American wheat, 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per 70 pounds. Indian corn was tolerably steady at 52s. for prime yellow, and in some instances, owing to the increased demand from Ireland, white had commanded 2s. per quarter above the currency of yellow. Corn meal ranged between 28s. and 31s., with a tendency to

the higher quotation.
Cotron.—The tone of this market, since the departure of the last steamer, had materially im-proved. The apprehension of short receipts and of the backward season for the growing crop had caused a decided advance. The improvement was likewise, in a great measure, attributable to the greater ease in the money market; so that, on the whole the condition and whole, the condition and prospects of the cotton trade presented a very encouraging aspect. The sales of the week ending the 28th ultimo amounted to 39,000 bales. Upland descriptions rated at 5\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^2\)\(^1 1/40. per pound higher since the last steamer. The market retained an unquestionable firm character, and inquiries from the trade were more than ordinarily general.

In the Manchester market there was an obvious

lesire to purchase, but the ascending disposition of the market had checked transactions, and led to the relinquishment of heavy contracts, which would otherwise be accepted. The orders executing for the United States were heavier than had been known

METALS.—The Catedona brought to Liverpool considerable orders for manufactured iron, and, as the stocks in the United States were generally presumed to be light, there was every likelihood that the shipments to that quarter would continue good. The prices were tolerably well supported, with the exception only of Welsh iron, which was somewhat easier of purchase.

the exception only of Welsh iron, which was somewhat easier of purchase.

Provisions.—The supply was moderately fair, but the demand languid. Beef was not plentiful, nor was it in much demand. Butter and cheese maintained a fair price, and the consumption had been unusually great within the last three months. Hams were generally dull, with a tendency to the

riams were generally dull, with a tendency to the accumulation of inferior stocks. Altogether, there was no disposition to do largely in provisions.

Hemr.—The arrivals had been so small as scarcely to affect the market. Fifty bales of good American tow brought £21 10s.
Rosin and Turrentine.—Sales show remarkable inactivity. Rosin had fallen to 3s. per cwt., and turpentine had declined to 7s. 6d. to 8s. per

cwt.
Financial.—The financial prospects of the country were, on the whole, exceedingly animating. The disposition which the Bank of England lately evinced to discount more freely had become largely developed, and a greater degree of confi-dence had been imparted to all branches of trade. The weekly returns published on Friday, the 28th lation for the week ending the 22d ultimo, includ ing 7-day and other bills, to have been £19,578,283.

The amount of gold and silver coin and bullion in the hands of the Bank was £9,948,630, showing an increase of £786,400 in the week, and monthly increase of £734,743. A small portion of the Russian loan had arrived, and the funds had undergone little or no variation, owing, in a great measure, to the improved complexion of the corn market. On the 3d instant, however, the money market was rather flat in London, and consols closed lower than the opening price. Ex-

TWO GREAT MEN FALLEN.

It is not often that by one arrival intelligence so startling is received as the Cambria brings. Two great luminaries have disappeared from our earth, to shine, we trust, with a purer light, in another sphere. Daniel O'Connell and the Rev. Dr. Chalmers are no more. The former died at Genoa on the 15th of May, the latter, at his own house in Edinburgh, May 31st. We copy brief notices of their last hours from our foreign exchanges, intending to give further particulars in a future number.

From the Correspondence of the London Patriot. DEATH OF REV. DR. CHALMERS.

Edinburgh, May 31.
The Rev. Dr. Chalmers is dead. This morning, at eight o'clock, he was found sitting on the front of his bed, cold as clay, and his eyes fixed and glazed. He had one foot resting on the ankle of the other, and his right arm extended in the of the other, and his right arm extended in the direction of a wash-hand basin, which stood on a table near. From this it is inferred that, having found himself unwell, he had risen in sickness, and was struck with apoplexy, of which evidently he died. The only authentic particulars which can be gathered in reference to this melancholy event are these: on Friday night he returned from

erful scene we never witnessed. The late Dr. Chalmers was in his sixty-seventh year. "A great man has fallen in Israel."

From Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper

DEATH OF MR. O'CONNELL.

The report, given from the Moniteur Parisien of last Saturday, has been confirmed. Mr. O'Connell died at Genoa on the 15th inst. We give the following particulars from a letter in the Times, written by a gentleman in Genoa, dated May 18:

"Towards 3 p. m. on Saturday he called his own man, and taking him warmly by both hands, to acknowledge the rare fidelity with which he had served him, he said, 'As yet, I am not dying,' but two hours later he called for the Rev. Dr. Miley, (his chaplain), to whom he said, when he had bent down over him, the better to hear his fast-sinking voice, 'I am dying, my dear friend.'

"The physicians were still in attendance; but from that moment the prayers and other offices of religion, which had not been interrupted from the preceding night, were pursued with redoubled earnestness by his friends and the chief members of the clergy. At first his voice was united in DEATH OF MR. O'CONNELL. of the clergy. At first his voice was united in the prayers and responses; but as it became less and less distinct, his hands clasped in fervor, his eyes, his countenance, revealed how his soul re-sponded to the litanies for the dying, which they

vere mingling with their tears around his bed.
"Occasionally, during this his last illness, as the brain became more and more invaded, there was a momentary wandering of the mind, from which, however, the slightest word recalled him. He never murmured, though his internal sufferings, at times at least, must have been great. Every one was struck with his serenity, his recollection fervor in receiving the last rites of religion. "His body is to be embalmed, and conveyed to Ireland. His heart he bequeathed to Rome. The autopsy demonstrated singularly the correctness of the view taken of his case, and how wonderfully successful had been the remedies recom-

mended in postponing the fatal event.

"His obsequies commenced from the moment of his decease, and are still continued with princely pomp in the church of our Blessed Lady delle Vigne. They are to close to-morrow with Vigne. They are to close to-morrow with a grand requiem mass, at which his Excellency the Governor-General, the foreign consuls, and Mr. R. Cob-den, are invited to be present."

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NATIONAL ERA. LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Dr. Chalmers-Daniel O' Connell-The Crops.

10 Gibson Square, Islington, G. Bailey, Jun.: June 3, 184 June 3, 1847. DEAR SIR: You will receive by this mail the ecord of the decease of two very reat, but strangely different men, Daniel O'Connell and Dr. Chalners. One of them died in Genoa, far away from his native home, on his way to that "Eternal energies; the other fell asleep in his own dwelling, where, in the still hours of the night, his soul obeyed the mandate of the messenger who was sent to summon him away to his eternal rest. It is not for me to trouble you with comments on the not avoid a reference to the different circumstances connected with their removal. Daniel O'Connell died in the midst of the priests and bishops of that church of which he had been the champion, the silence and stillness of the death chamber being completely lost amidst the offices provided by the Romish priesthood for the dying; Dr. Chalmers was not seen by mortal eye, nor aided by human sympathies, when his great soul went out of its earthly house, into the presence of that Heavenly Father whose truth he had so long proclaimed, and whose laws he had so faithfully expounded. It eems as if the Romish patriot needed whatever consolation could be imparted to his sinking heart by the litanies and the absolutions of a human priesthood, while the lofty soul of the Christian philosopher was too securely entrenched in the fortress he had so long defended, to require even the presence of a brother, to fortify his hopes by reminding him of the truths which he published to others. I feel as if I could find more pleasure in dwelling on this topic than in reference to the various subjects of interest, to which I must hasten.

When I last wrote you a fortnight ago, we were on all classes, except those who were expecting to profit largely by the enormous increase in the price of provisions. Through the great goodness of God, this fearful state of things is now completely changed. A concurrence of most favorable events has altered the aspect of things, and given us "the oil of joy for mourning." The very fine weather we now enjoy, consisting of very warm sunshine, (for several days 80 degrees in the shade, 100 degrees in the sun,) and the ample showers which have fallen on three or four occasions, have produced a very large supply of vegetables of various kinds, and promoted the abundant growth of grass. In the neighborhood of London the hay harvest is nearly ready to begin, and the

failed; and now the Times, which wrote for a famine, is obliged to admit into its pages such sentences as the following. "At first, the beneficial change which took place in the weather produced little or no effect; but the wonderful improvement which was gradually being worked in the growing crops soon began to operate, and in districts where crops soon began to operate, and in districts where scarcely any corn was before supposed to be left the supplies increased, at the same time arrivals from the Baltic began to drop in at several of the principal maritime ports, whilst buyers contracted their operations in proportion as sellers manifested anxiety to realize, until business has come to a complete stand. The harvest, which threatened plete stand..... The harvest, which threatened to be a very late one; may now be reasonably calculated to commence as early as in average years, while there is nothing about the aspect of the crops to give rise to any fear as to the probable yield. This is certainly an immense point, as we are likely to have the new crop ready for consumption three weeks earlier than was supposed would be the case, which will make a great difference in the quantity required to be imported. ence in the quantity required to be imported. The cessation of exportation to the continent has, besides, done away with an extra drain on our stock; and the reaction in price therefore appears warranted by circumstances."

The Morning Advertiser has kept up a con-

tinual fire of opposition to the famine mongers, and, by the goodly array of cheering facts which it has presented to its readers, de die in diem, has done itself the great honor of aiding to neutralize done itself the great honor of aiding to neutralize the efforts of its cotemporary in an opposite direction. I do not make these remarks to produce the impression that these countries are likely or anxious to dispense with the large supplies of grain which can be furnished to us from America, my object being simply to guard any of your readers from relying on those misrepresentations which would induce them to purchase at rates which would prove ruinous to themselves, or to hold over to their own great damage. We must look to your

which has been made unpleasantly personal. From the office of publication and exercise. The case is plain. The execution of the control of th

meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, of which I sent you the report in my last, a supplementary meeting has been held, for the purpose of deliberation become of them? After drawing a picture meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, of which I sent you the report in my last, a supplementary meeting has been held, for the purpose of deliberation on some topics which there was not time sufficiently to consider at the annual meeting. You will see by the Anti-Slavery Reporter, p. 95, that the question of Hill Coolie Immigration, of transfer from the Kroo coast to our colonies, and the very practical matter of abstaining from slave produce, received the attention of the friends was, and could be, nothing but philanthropy, principally to the free. They were not encouraged in any employment, and stood in the relation of any employment, and therefore cut off from all sympathy. What is to become of them? After drawing a picture of the condition of the Indians, was satisfied that there were only two ways to treat them—amalgament with or transport them. Liberia was their only hope; and therefore cut off from all sympathy. What is to become of them? After drawing a picture of the condition of the Indians, was satisfied that there were only two ways to treat them—amalgament with or transport them. Liberia was their only hope; and therefore cut of from all sympathy. What is to become of them? After drawing a picture of the condition of the Indians, was satisfied that there were only two ways to treat them—amalgament with or transport them. Liberia was their only hope; and therefore cut of from all tympathy. resent. Among them was your greatly honored ountryman, Elihu Burritt, who is laboring quietbut with great success, in his efforts to its into "the bond of universal brotherhood." With sincere desires for the success of your la-

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

Boston, June 18, 1847. MR. EDITOR: In passing through Tremon treet the other evening, my attention was arested by one of the numerous establishments that give to our city its well-deserved synonyme of "The City of Notions." It was a large brilliantly lighted room, fitted up exclusively as a "baby jumper store," as is duly set forth upon the outside of the building. Now, these machines, amusing as they are, and ridiculous as they seem are not to be despised, for they form one of the most useful additions to the nursery of modern times. Its construction is very simple, and consists of a hook in the ceiling, from which hangs a spring, graduated to the weight of the child, and a cord to raise the same to the ceiling; a hoop, to prevent compression of the chest; and a dress with a strong band, astride which the child sits, and is entirely supported, while its limbs are free to move in all directions. The cord is so astened that the toes of the child just touch the floor, when the least exertion sets it in motion and causes it to hop about in a manner equally pleasing to the child and amusing to the spects tors. Just think of it, ye young and delicate mothers, who spend your days in carrying about your great, fat, heavy, fretful babies! What saving of strength laid out in jumping, shaking, dancing, jolting, and rocking on rockerless chairs! By the aid of this simple instrument, the child can amuse and exercise itself for hours, unaided

"Hey, diddle, diddle !" "Hark, hark! Hear the dogs bark !" &c. All honor to Davis & Co.'s Patent Elastic Baby Jumper! Rather a novel project is now on foot here, in the shape of a proposed sea voyage, to be taken in City" in whose service he spent so much of his a few weeks by those who are in pursuit of health and are fonder salt water. A large vessel of 400 tons is to be fitted up in a superior manner, with proper arrangements for surf and shower bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., with accommodations for about 100 persons, under the direction of a pilot characters of these departed "heroes," but I can- and coasting master, and a skilful physician, with all the "fixens" for contributing to the health and amusement of the company. The vessel is to sail about the first of July, and is to be gone six weeks, during which time it is proposed to visit the prin cipal ports from Cape Cod to the mouth of the St. Lawrence and Labrador. The vessel is nearly new, a fast sailer, and well equipped. The cook-ing is to be done by a restaurateur well skilled in chowders and clambakes; and, in short, everything is to be done to make the voyage as pleasant as possible. Probably no way could be devised of spending the same length of time more agreeably t this season, or in a manner more likely to restor health and strength to a weakly and debilitate

and almost unattended; and this, too, without an

everlasting demand on one's stock of lullabys-

A good many cases of ship fever continue to exist in the city, and several deaths have occurred within the past week. Among others, are those of Captain Chandler, the superintendent of the alms-house at South Boston, and Dr. Albert G. Upham, a physician of uncommon promise and great personal worth. Dr. Upham, immediately after receiving his medical diploma, was elected Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the Medical College at Captleton, Vermont, and subsections. cal College at Castleton, Vermont, and subsequently spent several years in the European hos-pitals. He was also a corresponding member of the National Institute of the United States, and becoming very apprehensive of extreme scarcity in this country, before the next harvest, and someof the Hon. Nathaniel Upham, of Rochester, N.

thing approaching to panic was beginning to seize H., and brother of Professor Upham, of Bowdon College.

The spirit of rowdyism scems to be not yet extinct in Boston, for within the week the house of Deacon Moses Grant, the somewhat celebrated advocate of temperance in this city, was surrounded by a number of persons, and defaced and besmeared with filth. A number of bottles containing some noxious fluid were thrown through the windows, breaking the glass, and ruining carpets and furniture. The perpetrators of the outrage were doubtless of the same class with those who disturbed the meetings in Faneuil Hall a few weeks since, and their enmity to Deacon Grant was probably aroused by his boldness in the cause of

mperance. Yesterday was the 17th June, and the Charles town folks celebrated the day as the Bunker Hill anniversary, with a procession, music, an oration, and a poem. The oration was delivered by Rev. Active efforts have been made, by the famine mongers and the Times newspaper, to defeat the gracious design of Heaven; but all have unhappily

charlestown by one of the military companies.

The trial of Barker Burnell, the defaulting cashier at Nantucket, has been going on for several days, and was closed on Tuesday. Mr. Choate, for the defence, spoke four hours. Mr. Clifford, for the detence, spoke four hours. Mr. Chilord, for the Government, occupied two hours and three-quarters. The jury were out all night, and brought in a verdict of acquittal. Seven other indictments stand against Mr. B., who was returned to prison to await his trial on the remaining counts G. F. B.

COLONIZATION IN BOSTON.

Boston, May 30, 1847. DEAR SIR: After holding a preliminary meet ing, at which such arrangements were made as were supposed would insure an overflowing house, Colonization Society held its public anniver sary on Thursday afternoon, in Central Church—one of the most elegant and fashionable in the

city. The audience varied from 97 to perhaps 75 or 200, some of whom were Abolitionists.

When I went in, Dr. Hitchcock was impressin upon the audience the necessity of keeping (what I think will be new south of the Potomac) the original object of the Society always in view, viz elevating the African, and demonstrating to the world their capacity to govern themselves. Dr. H. congratulated himself upon his personal acquaintance with S. J. Mills, the originator of the Society. He was a man of one idea. [How they steal our thunder!] Unlike philanthropists of the present day, he went among the people he would benefit, to learn their actual condition He found Southern Legislatures looked at planta-tions as almshouses; a certain number of slaves were on them, and the strong must be made to ious to dispense with the large supplies of grain which can be furnished to us from America, my object being simply to guard any of your readers from relying on those misrepresentations which would induce them to purchase at rates which would prove ruinous to themselves, or to hold over to their own great damage. We must look to your grain market, and you must look to our manufactures; the policy and the duty of both countries require that our commerce should be carried on with spirit and vigor, and under the influence of a kind and brotherly feeling. I regret very much to have to come to the conclusion that the potato disease has again shown itself in Ireland and in some parts of this country, but it is impossible yet to say the extent of the evil; the accounts to-day are better.

We are now preparing for the struggles connected with an election for the next Parliament. Some of the M. P's are retiring altogether from the toils of their anxious office; others are only too anxious that if they lay aside the harness, they may be able to resume it without much delay, and a large number of new candidates are presenting the strong must be made to work and support themselves, and departations which work and support themselves, and the strong must be made to work and support themselves, and the depardation of the Society was the result of his labor. He dwelt long, first the result of his labor. He dwelt long first was the result of his labor. He dwelt long first was the result of his labor. He dwelt long first was the result of his labor. He dwelt long first was the result of his labor. He dwelt long first was the result of his labor. He dwelt long first was the result of his labor. He dwelt long first was the result of his labor. He dwelt long first televation. The formation of the Society was the result of his labor. He dwelt long first televation. The formation of the Society was the result of his labor. He dwelt long first televation. The formation of the Society was the result of his labor. He dwelt long first te

there were only two ways to treat them—amalga-mate with or transport them. Liberia was their only hope; and the sole object of the members was, and could be, nothing but philanthropy, prin-cipally to the free. They were not encouraged in any employment, and stood in the relation of an uncultivated tree beside one which was every way fostered. In Liberia, their only hope, all was reversed. Pointed to New York and Con-necticut to show that they could never enjoy sonecticut, to show that they could never enjoy social equality here. In Africa they were eligible to all offices. The Society encourages emanci-

pation.

Dr Humphrey was only going to state facts.
Colonization has planted two colonies in Africa,
governed entirely by blacks. Laws well administered, thirty preachers, twenty churches, high and
common schools, library, lyceum, two papers, and
has done what the British Parliament, navy and
army, Congress and our navy, failed to do—broken
up the slave trade, &c. Adjourned sine die.

The steamer Chesapeake and schooner John Porter came in collision about half past 12 o'clock on Thursday morning last, when four or five miles off Conneaut. The Porter went down in a few minutes after the Chesapeake was separated from her, the officers and hands of the former having jumped on the latter, for the purpose of putting the crew of the steamer on board the schooner, which was not supposed to be seriously injured. While so engaged, the schooner sunk, and it was discovered that the steamer was also fast filling. Notwithstanding every effort was made to get her into port, she went down at half past 3 o'clock, ininto port, she went down at half past 3 o'clock, in40 feet water. The boat of the Chesapeake had
been filled with as many passengers as she could
carry, and went into Conneaut for assistance. Her
clerk reached the pier just as the steamer Harrison was entering the port. Capt. Parker, of the
Harrison, promptly went to the rescue of the sufferers, took off all the survivors on the wreck, and
picked up all that could be found affoat in the
lake on hatches planks cabin doors &c. Eight lake, on hatches, planks, cabin doors, &c. Eight or ten are known to have been drowned, among

whom are the following:

Passengers.—George Van Doren, of Lower Sandusky, Ohio; Mrs. Hock, of Watertown, N. Y.; E. Conn, of Bellville, Ohio; S. York, of Tiffin, Crew.—R. Sutherland, 1st engineer; O. Wait, 2d porter; R. McMann, deck hand. Mr. D. A. Folsom, of Rochester, N. Y., should,

Mr. D. A. Folsom, of Rochester, N. Y., should, in all probability, be added to the list.

Passengers lost all their baggage, not a single trunk being saved. The mail to Sandusky city also lost. About 30 tons of freight, mostly dry goods and groceries for Sandusky city, on board. The clerk's books, and about \$8,000 in money in

his charge, sunk with the boat.

About the time of the accident to the Chesa peake, a collision took place between the schooner "Rough and Ready," bound down, and Theisgamer Constellation, bound up. The Constellation had in tow, or lashed to her sides, two vessels, one of which, the J. R. Giddings, as the schooner struck the bows of the steamer, run into her, causing her to sink almost immediately. Her crew was taken on board the Constellation, and brought to this port. She had 4,000 bushels wheat and 500 barrels flour on board, insured The vessel belonged to the captain and a Mr. Thompson, of Chicago—insured, we believe, at

Last evening, the propeller Princeton, bound down, met the steamer Bunker Hill, coming up, and ran into her, considerably injuring her hull, and carrying away several stanchions. The passengers were very much frightened, supposing it another Chesapeake affair.

another Chesapeake affair.

The brig Odd Fellow, in coming out of Buffalo, ran against the schooner Helen Parks, receiving and doing considerable injury.

The "Outward Bound," in leaving Buffalo, ran into the steamer Waterloo, doing considerable

damage.
Col. Bradbury asserts, very pointedly, in a communication to the Cincinnati Chronicle, that the Chesapeake was not seaworthy; that the collision rough contempt for human life, on the part of the officers of the Chesapeake, the night being bright, and the Porter having lights both at the bow and stern;" that, "after the collision, the officers and crew of the boat, with one or two honorable exceptions, exhibited neither sense, energy, nor manood;" that the captain abandoned his post and gineer and first mate were the first to leave the boat;" that "the clerk, when satisfied that there was likely to be trouble, gathered the money belonging to the boat, and jumped into the yawl, being the first man in it, and ordered the negro cook to cut the rope, which was promptly done; and the boat, capable of carrying thirty persons, floated off with a bare dozen, about half of whom was offerm and equilions of the stamps." were officers and scullions of the steamer, of and that "there was no other boat attached to the Chesapeake." These are the points made by Col. Bradbury in his statement, and which we give in his own language. He intimates that the affair shall receive a judicial investigation.

From the New Orleans Times (Extra) of June 9.

DREADFUL DISASTER. It pains us to say that the steamer Ætna, Capt. Phillips, on her downward trip from Ouachita to this place, blew up on the 4th instant, opposite the town of Columbia, as she was starting from the landing, instantly killing twenty or more persons, and dreadfully wounding several others. The boat sank immediately after the catastrophe, and nearly everything on board was lost.
Seventeen of the bodies had been found. Sever-

MARRIAGE.

At the residence of William H. French, in Philadelphia, on fifth day evening, 4th month 20th, by Friends' ceremony, DAVID T. BURR and CAROLINE FRENCH.

al of the wounded have been brought to this place.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

From the New York correspondent of the Era:

New York, June 21.

The severe depression in wheat towards the close of the sast week has not existed to so great as extent to-day, prices saving somewhat revived. The sales to-day have amounted o about 30,000 bushels, at \$1.70 a \$1.72 for red, and \$1.85 for prime Genges white. so about 30,000 bushels, at \$1.70 a \$1.72 for red, and \$1.00 for prime Genesse white.

Corn has continued to-day without change in price. The sales are to the extent of 40,000 bushels, at \$1 for round yellow corn, and 92 cents for white and nixed.

The flour market continues very much unsettled, though the sales have been quite large. Some parcels of Ohio sold as low as \$7; but Genesee commanded \$7.50, with considerable operations. The sales were to the extent of 40,000 barvels.

as low as \$7; but Genesee commander \$7.50.

able operations. The sales were to the extent of 40,000 barrels.

The cotton market has been more animated, and 1,500 to 2,000 bales have been sold, about 1,000 of which were for export. The market is steady at the half cent advance before noted.

Provisions.—Pork broke down 25 cents per barrel, and 600 or 800 barrels new sold at \$13.75 and \$16.75. In lard there is nothing doing of importance. Sales of 200 tierces of pickled hams at 7.3-4 a 3.2-1 cents, according to quality. The markets generally for provisions were without activity.

EVEDUTS

markets generally for provisions were without activity.

EXPORTS.

The exports of this port for the last week were \$1,611,477, of which just 50 peneent. was in foreign vessels. The arrivals were 83, and clearances 80; of which 99 were foreign. Among the exports there were:

To Great Britain,—Corn, 223,369 busbles; flour, 70,838 barrels; meal, 11,168 barrels; rice, 260 tierces; beef, 138 barrels; pork, 170 barrels; cheese, 19,270 pounds; rosin, 3,701 barrels; ashea, 52 barrels; lard, 270,711 pounds; barles; spirits of turpentine, 4,750 gallons; wheat, 85,651 busbles; spirits of turpentine, 4,750 gallons; wheat, 85,651 busbles; spirits of turpentine, 4,750 gallons; wheat, 85,651 busbles; turpentine, 3,665 barrels; beans, 890 busbles.

To France.—Ashes, pots, 542 barrels; wheat, 33,699 bushles; the shade of merchandise imported into this district, exclusive of that sent to the warehouse, for the week ending June 19, compared with the same period last year, has been

as follows: 1846. 1847. Increase. Decrease.
Free - \$521,318 \$37,223 \$494,095

Specie - 2,456 33,483 \$36,929

Dutiable - 1,056,230 1,014,967 - 31,263

Cash received - 334,443 234,018 - 70,425 Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot—by Telegraph.

and 60 hogsheads sides in salt at 91-4 cents. Bacon, at 73-4 a 81-4 cents for shoulders, sides 10 cents, and hams at 9 a 101-2 cents. Lard in kegs at 10 a 101-4 cents, and in barrels at 91-2 cents.

From the Richmond Whig.

RICHMOND, (VA.,) June 21. o.—Receipts and inspections much heavier this than last week, and some improvement in prices.

Flour.—Sales at \$7.62 1.2 a \$8.

Coru.—\$102 a \$1.05.

Outs.—\$55 a \$0 cents.

Clover Seed.—\$4.50 a \$5 per bushel—dull.

Herdsgruss Seed.—\$1 per bushel.

Timolity Seed.—\$2 ber bushel.

Provisions.—Bacou, new, hog round, 10 a 11 cents; Western sides, 10 1.2 a 10 400. 1;

new lard, 10 1.2 a 11 for No. 1.

MPROVED LARD OIL.—No. 1 Lard Oil, for Lamps; No. 2, for Woollens and Machinery—in good chiming order

IMPROVED LARD OIL—No. I Lard Oil, for Lamps; No. 2, for Woollens and Machinery—in good shipping order. The following letter speaks of its and oil to the control of the con Baltimore, April 22. A. & J. B. MATHIOT.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN, that Solicitor of the General Land Office, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Washington, D. C., practices in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the courts of Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia; and acts as Agent for persons having business with Congress, the War, Areasury, Navy, and General Post Office Departments, the General Land Office, Pension Office, Office of Indian Affairs, Patent Office, &c.

Feb. 11.—44

WINONA AND THE FANATIC.—The W and thrilling tales, by a citizen of the South, illustrative of the influence of slavery on Southern society, can be procured of James Alcorn, at the Liberty Rooms, No. 46 North Fifth street, Philadelphia; of Edward Harwood, Cincinnati; and at the Anti-Slavery Depositories in Boston, New York, Albany, and Utica. Winoua, 12 1-2 cents; the Fanatic, 10 cents. Liberal discounts to wholesale buyers. April 29.—tf

April 29.—tf

CHARLES PHILLIPS, Bellhanger, Locksmith, and Smith
in General, may be found at the old stand, No. 113
Front street, opposite the Stone Tavera, Baltimore. Bells
put up in the country at the shortest notice, and on the most
approved plan. put up in the country at the shortest notice, and on the most approved plan.

April 28.—tf

CREAT BED AND MATTRESS DEPUT, 35 South Calvert street.—On hand, and made to order, every known size and shape of Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Fillows, in any quantity, and of such quality as has won for the subscriber the justly merited name of keeping the best, sweetest, and chapes to order, all sizes of Hair, Moss, Husk, Wool, Cotton, and Straw Mattresses and Palliases. In store, a large assortment of newest patterns Paper Hangings, suitable for pariors, halls, dining rooms, chambers, &c. Paper Hanging done at a moment's notice. Upholstering done in all its branches.

N. B. Prices low, terms cash, and one price asked.

April 29.—tf

A LOT OF GUNS, the largest and best selected in the

ment's notice. Upholstering done in all its branches.

N. B. Prices low, terms cash, and one price asked.

April 29.—tf W. P. SPENCER.

A LOT OF GUNS, the largest and best selected in the Market.—Among them are a large pumber of Chance & Son's make, so celevrated for strong and correct shooting. They can be stripped and examined, and, after a fair trial, should they not prove to be as represented, they can be exchanged. A great variety of everything appertaining to the business. Blunt & Sims's celebrated six-shofters, at reduced prices, together with a large assortment of Pistols, of various patterns. Rifles made to order at the shortest notice, and sold low for cash.

JAS. H. MERRILL, Practical Gun Maker,

April 29.—tf 65 South street, one door north of Pratt.

WILLIAM BIRNEY, Cincinnati, Ohio, Altorney at Law, and Commissioner to take Depositions and Acknowledgments of Deeds for the States of Vermont and Connectical filters his services for the collection of claims in the Federal and State courts of Ohio, and in the courts of Hamilton county. Office on Eighth street, two doors west of Main, opposite the Methodist Book concern.

JAD. 7.

TEAT Reduction in the Price of Dentistry.—Dr. Leach of States of perform all operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry, in a safe that cannot be surpassed for ease of operation, beauty of working hip, or durability. The best Forcelain Teeth, on Gold, Platinum, Silver, or Pivot, inserted at from \$2.50 t, on Side and the least inconvenience. Persons having lost their upper set of teeth may have them supplied by a set on the suction plate or by the atmospheric principle, that will answer all the purposes of natural teeth. Decayed teeth filled with gold, so as to preserve them for life. Persons troubled with artificial teeth, improperly set, may have them remodelled so as to be worn with perfect ease. Dr. L., having his rooms frunished with gas, is enabled to perform any Dental operation in the evening as well as by daylight. Extracting teeth or broken fange withou

ms, exhibited neither sense, energy, nor man"that the captain abandoned his post and
"to save his baggage;" that "the chief enar and first mate were the first to leave the
"that "the clerk, when satisfied that there
"that "the captain about the same and the selected engaging that the same and the same a Ladies, Misses, and Children's Shoes, of every description and material, and of the best quality, at the following low charges, reduced from his former prices. He sells nothing but his own make; consequently, he is prepared to warrant what he sells to be good.

Thick Soles.—Gaiters, §2 to §2 25; Half Gaiters, \$1.50 to \$1.75; F. Boots, \$1.25; J. Jefferson's and Ties, \$1.12; 1.2.

Thin Soles.—Tip and Ties, 70 cents to \$1, White Satin, \$1.37; Black Satin, \$1.25; Clash, \$1.

Misses and Children's in proportion. Satin Shoes made for \$1, when the ladies furnish the satin.

April 22.

WINDOW SHADES.—GEORGE FAYAUX has removed his Painting Rooms to the southeast corner of South and Baltimore street. Baltimore where he will continue to WINDOW SHADES.—GEORGE FAYAUX has removed his Painting Rooms to the southeast corner of South and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will continue to receive orders for painting the fashionable Transparent Window Shadles, which have had so much preference to any other Blind since their introduction into this country from Europe. In addition to the Window Shadles, he will also continue the Decoration of Stores and Halls. Signs lettered, Banners and Flags for Military and Fire Companies, &c. He respectfully solicits a share of patronage from those who may be desirous of obtaining any article in his line. We have a stock of Window Shades, of the latest style, from §1 to §25 per pair.

per pair. April 22.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office two doors north of American Hotel.

Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punctually attended to.

Jan. 28. SPENCER & NORTH, Attorneys and Counsellors a
Law, Syracuse, New York.
Office, Standard Buildings.
Jan. 22.—tf

Law, Syracuse, New York.
JGRAEL S. SPENCER.
JGHN W. NORTH.

J HALL, Designer and Engraver, No. 8 Enlaw street, opposite the Enlaw House, Baltimore.—Drawings of Buildings, Machinery, Specifications for the Patent Office, &c. Seals, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and Coperplate Engraving, executed at the shortest notice. Paterns for Castings made. Brands and Sencils cut to order. Pawing School.—Instruction given in the art of Drawing. ng. April 22.

DR. JOHN ROSE, Botanic Physician, and Practitioner
of Electro-Magnetism, may be found at his office, 227

West Pratt street, Baltimore, until 9 A. M., and between 12
and 2 and after 5 F. M., unless professionally esgaged.

April 22.

April 22.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, Draper and Tailor, Fayette st., first door east of Howard street, Ballimore, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has on hand a select assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which he will make up to order in a superior manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Making and trimming done in the best style for those who prefer finding their own cloth. All work done at this establishment warranted to give satisfacwork done at this establishment warranted to give satistion.

April 22— BIRNEY, WINANS, & CO., importers and wholesale

BIRNEY, WINANS, & CO., Importers and Wholesais dealers in Drugs and Chemicals, manufacturers of Patent Ætna Matches, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Fancy Soaps, Ferfumery; Blue, Black, and Record Inks; dealers in Fancy Notions, importers of Cigars, &c. Warehouse and Depot at the southeast corner of Lower Market and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. BIRNEY.

Type AND PRINTERS' MATERIALS.—The subscriber has taken the Type Foundry lately occupied by Messrs. Cookcroft & Overend, No. 59 Gold street, in the city of New York, and will attend to all orders he may receive wi'th punctuality and despatch. All the type manufactured by the subscriber will be hand cast, and of good metal and finish; and he will furnish all kinds of Printers' Materials of the best quality, at the usual prices.

Mr. J. A. T. Overend (late of the firm of Cookcroft & Overwich here here comployed to superintend the manufacturing de-

Jan. 7. ROBERT TAYLOR.

PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY
AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' FURNISHING DEPOTS;
awarded the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, and
two highest honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the
New York, and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for
the most splendid colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus
ever exhibited.
Portraits taken in exquisite etyle, without regard to weather.
Instructions given in the art. A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chesnut street; Boston, 75 Court and 58 Hanover streets; Baltimore, 265 Baltimore street; Washington, Pennsylvania avenue; Petersburg, Virginia, Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main street; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Panis, 127 Vicille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church street. TO PERSONS OUT OF WORK.—A rare chance for

A turning not only pennies, but dollars, is offer retail of the National Era. Apply at No. 10 Nor Baltimore. A turning not only pennies, but dollars, is offered in the retail of the National Era. Apply at No. 10 North street, Baltimore.

CENTRAL AGENCY for the sale of Anti-Slavery Publications, No. 22 Spruce street, New York.—The subscriber, as Agent of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, would inform the friends of the cause that he has made arrangements with the publishers of standard works on American Slavery, whereby he will be enabled to keep on hand, for sale at wholesale and retail, a full supply of the Anti-Siavery literature of this country. There can be no doubt, that if the Tnury, as it has been set forth by the advocates of emancipation, can be brought before the minds of our fellow-citizens, the most satisfactory results will be produced; and it is carnestly hoped that the facilities afforded by the establishment of this new Anti-Siavery Depository will be suitably appreciated and improved. It is not deemed best to comprise in this advertisement a complete catalogue of the Books, Pamphlets, Tracts, Engravings, &c., now on hand. Such a list will probably be prepared and extensively circulated in the Spring. It may, however, be well to say, that among a large assortment of Publications may be found the following:

Memoir of Rev. Charles T. Torrey; Voices of Freedom, by Whittier, last edition; Liberty Minstrel, by G. W. Clark, Whittier, last edition; Liberty Minstrel, by G. W. Clark; last edition; Barnes on American Slavery; Bacon on American Slavery; Discoussion between Rice and Blanchard; Home, written in prison, by C. T. Torrey; Unconstitutionality of Slavery, by Spooner; Narrative of Lewis and Milken Clarke; Reproof of the American Church; Condensed Bible Argument, Winona, etc. 1987; Liberty Almanacs and Tracts, by the thousand, holding, by Rev. W. W. Patton; German Anti-Slavery Himona, for 1847; Liberty Almanacs and Tracts, by the thousand, hundred, dozen, or single copy, &c.

It is condidently hoped the bind of Human Rights, on

g, by Rev. W. W. Patton, 1987.

1847; Liberty Almanaes and Tracts, by the thousand, ed, dozen, or single copy, &c.

confidently hoped that no friend of Human Rights, on to New York, will think of leaving the city without ying himself with a quantity of our Publications. Orders all parts of the country, enclosing the cash, and specify-

For the National Era. PORTRAITS FOR THE PEOPLE. BY JOHN SMITH THE YOUNGER.

No. 12-Continued THE POLITICIAN IN PETTICOATS. CHAP. V.

Mr. Quartermaster Diaper reached his lodg ings in a terrible state of excitement. His riva had insulted him, even when arrayed in the splendid uniform of the Washington Invincible Flyshooters. But still worse than the indignity t the corps, the honor of a Scot had been wounded! The profane Buckeye had offered insult to the blood of the Bruce!

The wrathful Diaper walked up and down his apartment, and, pausing every now and then smote the table furiously with his clenched fist At length the paroxysm became so violent that his wife and mother-in-law, with the landlady and the other female boarders, in a state of serious alarm rushed up stairs, and, knocking at the door of the Quartermaster's room, in one voice demanded that he should inform them what was the cause of al the disturbance?

"I must have his blood !" shouted Diaper, r fusing to open the door.

"Oh! Jeames! Jeames! My Jeames! Won you be still!" shouted the wife of his bosom. "Oh! Mercy! Murder! Murder!" scream the rest of the women, fully convinced that they stood on the very threshold of some terrible bus ness of manslaughter.

"Yes! I must have blood-blood-blood again shrieked Mr. Diaper, overturning a chair and making another furious assault on the table. "Murder! Murder! Help! Help!" shouted the ladies; and, throwing open the window, the landlady specific aroused the whole neighbor hood by her repeated and vigorous calls for assis

Several of the inmates of the adjacent hous male and female, came rushing to the rescue, and bursting open the door, made a very uncereme ous entre into Mr. Diaper's room. The vengefu Diaper stood in the centre of the apartment, wit sword unsheathed, and making desperate passe at himself in the glass. His wife threw herse into his arms, and murmuring, "Oh! Jeames Jeames!" burst into a fit of violent hysterical so bing, whilst the gentlemen looked under the table for the mangled remains of his foe. But, no ev dence of murder being apparent, the boarders and those friends who had so promptly rendered their aid, having now thoroughly opened their eyes to the state of the case, very considerately retire from the apartment, leaving Mr. Diaper in the hands of his wife and her affectionate mother.

Silence, however, was by no means restored to the house, for the tumult in the Quartermaster apartments now waxed greater than ever. For apartments now waxed greater than ever. For two mortal hours the family trio continued, till at last the soprano having fairly lost itself in squall, and the deep bass of "Jeames" having spent itself in a demoniacal growl, the concer was brought to a close. Mr. Diaper, now fairly vanquished, doggedly slammed to the door, and hastily fled from the field. He pursued his way along the Avenue, till he reached the "Metropolitan Lunch," where he expected to meet a ffience with whom to take counsel how best to wipe ou the indignity offered to "the blood of the Brace."

The "Metropolitan Lunch" was a very celebrated place of resort, and was much frequented

brated place of resort, and was much frequented by professors of the typic raphical art. It also en joyed, to a considerable extent, the patronage of the "bloods" in the various Departments, and oc casionally even as awfully important an official as an auditor or chief clerk would drop into the as an auditor or chief cierk would drop into the "Lunch" for a quiet oyster supper, and a particu-larly "private drink" of hot brandy and water The "Lunch" was judiciously situated in a retir-ed neighborhood. It was a wooden building, which had attained the amazing longevity of fifteer years, and had, therefore, quite an antiquated as-pect. Probably it had once been painted white but the scorching sun of summer and the frost and rain of winter had so blistered and browned it cient Quaker meeting-house down in "Old Virgin ny." The bar was very unpretending, and, unlik the splendid rum palaces of London or New Yor sought not to captivate the thirsty sinner by an vain attractions of the carver's and the gilder' and the painter's art. It offered the bottle in frank, blunt, off-hand way, without any concea ment or disguise. But it was in the snug, clear cozy little back room that the "Lunch" seemed t exert all its peculiar fascination. In summer, i was such a cool, charming, accessible retreat from the dusty Avenue and the burning sun; the spread ing grape-vine on the porch gave such a gratefu shade; the luxuriant honeysuckle, clustering al over the windows, made the air so sweetly odo over the windows, made the air so sweetly odorous; and then the cunning compounds of fragrant herbs and stimulating liquors were so seductive, no wonder that so many lingered in that pleasant vestibule of ruin! And then, again, in winter, when the keen northeast wind howled along the wide avenues of the sprawling city, or the cold, heavy rain-clouds came sweeting down from the wide avenues of the sprawing city, or the cold heavy rain-clouds came sweeping down from the brows of the surrounding mountains, the pine wood burned so cheerily on the ample hearth and the fragrant steam ascended in such graceful wreathings from the mighty bowl, and the ruddy blaze was reflected so beautifully from the spark

blaze was reflected so beautifully from the spark-ling glasses on the board, and the jocund voice of gaiety and laughter resounded so loudly through the room, no wonder so many forgot the saying of the wise man, "At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."

Yet, notwithstanding all the cheerfulness and unpretending frankness of the "Lunch," it, too, like many very worthy, honest, smiling people in the world, had its dark, bad features, and its sad internal history, carefully hidden from all eyes but those of God. Many a strange plot of shame and ruin had the quaint old clock, which ticked so drowsily in the dusty corner, listened to, as cautious whispers hardly broke the silence of that cozy room. There solemn dealers in the public spoils had often sealed their bargains, and drank to their own dishonor, amid the silent laughter of the fiend. There many a youth had wedded a bride whose dowery was infamy and an early grave; and there often had hoary-headed men, just pushing out from the shores of time, breathed their last prayer for their own perdition.

It was to the "Lunch," then, that Mr. James Diaper directed his steps, in pursuit of a friend, to unpretending frankness of the "Lunch," it, to

Diaper directed his steps, in pursuit of a friend, t whom to unbosom his wrongs. Nor was his searc after a confidant vain; for one of the first object which presented itself to him on entering the pleas which presented itself to him on entering the pleasant back parlor was the person of his fidus Achates. Mr. Michael O'Donohue Sprig, one of the mosi eminent compositors in the city of Washington who was at this moment engaged in discussing a very nice "sherry cobbler," and a roll of spurious tobacco, which he believed to be a genuine "Norma." Mr. Sprig had been transplanted some ten years before from the banks of the Liffey, and had never forgotten, for ten minutes at a time, when years neture from the banks of the Liffey, and had never forgotten, for ten minutes at a time, when awake, that he was descended from the great Irish monarch, the far-famed Brian Boru. Mr. Sprig was just past six-and-twenty, and was profoundly convinced that he was a very Adonis. He was a short, thick-set little fellow, with sharp, cunning gray eyes, a nose with the true Milesian curl of disdain, and a mouth whose proportions had never the state of the sta disdain, and a mouth whose proportions had never failed to alarm his boarding-house keeper. Mr Sprig was very fond of dress. He diligently Sprig was very fond of dress. He diligently copied all the new fashions, as they appeared on the person of the elegant Mr. Benjamin Brown, the most snobbish of all the snobbish clerks in the Treasury Department. Mr. Sprig, from this penchant, was generally known among his typographical brethren in the office of the "Congressional Universe," where he filled the responsible station of "copy-holder," as "Dandy Sprig," though sometimes, in consequence of his decided taste for military acquirements, he was honored with the more imposing sobriquet of "the Colonel." with the more imposing sobriquet of "the Colonel."
"Colonel, you're the very man I want!" exclaimed Diaper, as he entered the room, in a tone so lugubrious that Mr. Sprig was quite startled; and, turning around, looked at his friend with an air of sympathetic inquiry.

"I have been insulted!" continued the Quartermater drawing his

"You haven't shot him yet, have you, my dar-lin'?" eagerly asked Mr. Michael O'Donohue Sprig, his little eyes sparkling with sudden ex-citement.

citement.

"No—he lives," said Diaper, "but I must hav his blood!" and here he swallowed the conten

his blood!" and here he swallowed the contents of his glass at a gulp.

"Good!" exclaimed Mr. Sprig; "Pm your man. I'll have it all nately fixed off in a jiffey. My dear boy, my heart warms to you as if you were my own brother!" and embracing the plethoric Quartermaster, the chivalrio "typo" started from his seat, and commenced skipping and dancing about the room, as if quite overwhelmed by some unavected good fortune.

of derision, "an apology! pooh! oh! yes, I se Mr. Diaper; sartainly we must have an apology; on course, we must get an apology. That's what we are goin' to fight for. In all Christi-an countries, Mr. Diaper, the grand object of fighting in to obtain satisfaction, and, on course, that implies

to obtain satisfaction, and, on course, that implies an apology."

"Yes, but suppose that before—" began Diaper, in reply to his friend, who would not, however, hear the rest of the sentence.

"Diaper, it is true you are a Scotchman," remarked Mr. Sprig, with solemnity, resuming his seat, and looking the quartermaster full in the face, but I believe you are not without honor; that is my impression. I may be in error; to err is human, Mr. Diaper, to forgive divine. But I don't wish to wrong you. I am an Irishman; I am descended from the great Brian Boru, who had a hundred kings to wait on him at table. You have given me your confidence; I have adopted your quarrel; your enemy is mine, and by the your quarrel; your enemy is mine, and by the blessed bones of my illustrious ancestor, I'll nivir desert you till you meet him in the field. In case you should fall, I'll have it published all over England, Scotland, and Ireland, let alone the United States of Amerikey, that, although you was a Scotchman, which was your misfortune and not your fault, you stood up like a man, and died dacently in the arms of Michael O'Donohue

Having delivered himself of this speech, Mr. Sprig very deliberately placed a hand on each knee, and leaning forward, his mouth screwed up to express his great resolution, and his sharp lit-tle eyes keenly fixed on the visage of Diaper, he awaited the reply of that individual. "Mr. Sprig, as I told you," Diaper began, "I have been insulted. A scoundrel has taken improper liberties with my person! I must have satisfaction, and I place myself entirely in your

This touching appeal had a profound effect upon Sprig. He was almost melted to tears, and ascribing with pardonable vanity the sudden in-crease of blood-thirstiness in the soul of the Quarcrease of blood-threshess in the soul of the 2 dar-termaster to his own contagious example and elo-quence, rather than to the additional tumbler of brandy which Disper had just swallowed, Mr Sprig was so much delighted with his companion that it was with no little difficulty he restrained

himself from giving him, on the instant, a friendly knock on the head, in token of his affectionate writing materials were now called for by Mr. Sprig, and the Quartermaster penned the hostile missive, which was intended to summon Mr. Buckeye to the deadly encounter. Diaper was now pretty well fuddled, and had waxed so ex-ceedingly valiant that it was with great difficulty ne was restrained from annihilating a colored lad who had foolishly ventured within the sphere of his wrath. He at last vielded to the earnest encreaties of Sprig, who was very much alarmed lest his hopes of enjoyment on the following morning should be blasted by the intemperate folly of Diaper, and consented to be led to his lodgings.

Mr. Sprig now proceeded on his friendly mission to Buckeye, and was fortunate enough to find

that gentleman at home, engaged in playing a game of "poker" with two or three distinguished Members of Congress.

"My service to you, gintlemen!" said Mr. Sprig, taking off his hat, and making a very low oow—"Have I the honor of addressing one Mr. Sprikers of Ohio?" Buckeye, of Ohio?"
"I'm the man! spades, as I live! what do you want, old fellow?" exclaimed Mr. Buckeye, who

want, old fellow for exchanged the appeared to be somewhat exhibitrated.

"I have a few words to spake to you privately and appeared to be somewhat exhibitrated." sir," replied Mr. Sprig, with an air of dignit which showed he was fully conscious of his di inguished position.
"In one minute, neighbor," returned Mr. Buck-

eye, "just wait till we finish this game; in the mean time, walk into some of that 'old rye;' l always stick to the 'rye;' spades again! Wal,

Judge, you're a screamer!"

Mr. Sprig helped himself from the bottle, and quietly awaited the close of the game. It was soon decided in favor of the personage whom Buckeye had addressed as the "Judge"—a tall, jaundicedlooking man, with long, lank, dark hair, and eyes which looked like two black beads in a setting of yellowish fat. yellowish fat.

yellowish fat.

"Now, neighbor, what do you want?" inquired Mr. Buckeye, leading his visiter into the lobby.

"Sir, I am the bearer, sir, of this letter—message, I should say, sir—from my friend Mr. Quartermaster James Diaper, of the Washington Invincible Flyshooters, sir," said Mr. Sprig, flourishing his cane, and pronouncing every syllable very emphatically. "You insulted that gintleman, sir—you lifted up the skirts of his uniform coat, sir, when he was in full uniform sir, and made, sir, when he was in full uniform, sir, and made remarks, sir, about his person, sir, unbecoming a gentleman, sir, and, sir, there's his message, sir!" "Humph!" exclaimed Buckeye, taking the missive, "what is all this about? 'Blackness and roted so long to your moral deformity'—'sorry so long—advocate—one—utterly destitute—every attribute adorns humanity—deceived in you, sir'—'rascality'—'low—ill-bred, unbaptized, and irredeemable vagabond!' Ha, ha, ha! What does the chap mean? What do you want, sir?" and Buckeye's wrath beginning to kindle, he turned round upon Sprig as if very much inclined to make

him one of the principals in the affair.

"I want to see the honor of two gintlemen say ed!" said Sprig. "I want to see the character of the old country and of the United States of Amerrikey presarved, sir! That's what I want, sir."
"Oh! Diaper wants to fight me, does he?" exclaimed Mr. Buckeye, still eyeing the warlike claimed Mr. Buckeye, still eyeing the warlike messenger, as if he were quite prepared to begin with him at a moment's notice; "Wal, now, he's a spunky, fat little codger, after all! I'll swow, if I didn't think all his courage was in them bombshells on the skirts of his coat! Oh! yes, I'll fight him! Neighbor, I'm your man! I didn't live for six years with my uncle down in old Kentuck for nothin'. I tell you I've got some of the blood of the Marshalls in me, and they're just the sorter chaps can stand one side the Mississippi, and kill a ra-coon on the other with a sneeze!?

ra-coon on the other with a sneeze!"
"Give me your fist!" exclaimed Sprig, in an ecstacy; "by the bones of Brian Boru, I feel that yez must be a blood relation of mine! Didn't your mother come of the O'Donohues?" "No, sir; my mother was one of the Smiths of

Connecticut. She was born and raised among Christians, and I'll thank you not to cast any reflections upon her memory;" and Mr. Buckeye once more looked rather wrathful.

"Name your friend, thin," said Sprig, taking

"Name your friend, thin," said Sprig, taking the hint, and changing the interesting subject of the family connection which he hoped to establish. "My friend! oh! yes, let me see!" replied Mr. Buckeye—"I refer you, sir, to my friend Lieutenant Schwackenhammer, just come on from New York—Lieutenant Martin Luther Calvin Jerome Schwackenhammer, of the 196th regiment of New York Hickory Blues; you'll find the coon at Coleman's. And now, neighbor, by your leave, I'll go and give the Judge an infernal licking at 'poker.'"

of course, Mr. Sprig lost no time in calling on the military namesake of all the reformers, and found him seated in front of Coleman's Hotel, in company with several eminent politicians and pariots, who were just then drinking "mint julaps"

in honor of the memory of Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Schwackenhammer was about five feet six inches in height, but, making up in breadth what he wanted in altitude, had a diameter nearly equal to a hogshead of rum. He was the proprietor of a celebrated Dutch grocery in Broome street, New York, but, now attired in his undress uniform, he York, but, now attired in his undress uniform, he looked like some superannuated hero, who, "tired of war's alarms," had devoted all his energies to the peaceful labors of the dinner-table, and fattened on the exuberant bosom of his grate ul country. Between the two worthies the preliminaries of the fight between Buckeye and Diaper were speedily arranged. Bladensburg was of course chosen as the place of meeting; the time, five o'clock on the following morning; and having thus gloriously spent the evening, it was with a swelling heart and a kindling eye that Mr. Michael O'Donohue Sprig that night "held copy" in the office of the "Congressional Universe!"

[We are obliged to defer the concluding chapter

ill our next publication.-Ep.1 LETTER OF REV. MR. GLENNIE.

We copy from that excellent periodical, the Charleston Gospel Messenger, the following interesting letter from the Rev. A. Glenne, of this State, to the Bishop of Oxford, who is a son of the celebrated Mr. Wilberforce: From the Charleston Gospel Messenger

Having been favored with the perusal of the following useful letter, we requested permission to publish it, for which our readers and the pubin general will thank us:

ALL SAINTS PARISH, WACCAMAW, S. C., August 5, 1846.
To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Oxford:

"From this place I went, by the request of my friend, Josiah Collins, Esq., directly to the estates on Lake Scuppernong, which had been without stated ministerial services for the greater part of the year. Here, and in the neighboring parish at Pettigrew's Chapel, I passed the remaining part of the season of Lent, holding daily services, delivering lectures, and commencing a new course of oral catechetical instruction to the servants. This course is to embrace the prominent events and truths of the Old and New Testaments, as connected with man's fall and redemption, and is designed to follow the oral catechism I have al-ready published. The services here were of the most gratifying and encouraging character, fully justifying all that has been said and anticipated of the system of religious training hitherto pursued on these plantations. When I saw master and servant standing side by side in the holy service of Passion week; when I saw all secular labor on these plantations suspended on Good Friday, and the cleanly clad multitude thronging the house of prayer to pay their houses to a creat day, and the cleanly clad multitude throughing the house of prayer, to pay their homage to a cruci-fied Saviour; and when I saw, on the blessed Eas-ter morn, the master with his goodly company of servants kneeling with reverent hearts and devout servants kneeling with reverent hearts and devout thanksgivings, to take the bread of life at the same altar, I could not but indulge the hope that ere long my spirit may be refreshed by such scenes in every part of my diocese, while I could not help believing that, had some of our brethren of other lands been present, they would have been induced to change the note of their wailing over imaginary sufferings into the heartfelt exclamation, 'Happy are the people that are in such a case; yes, blessed are the people who have the Lord for their God.' Often, at such times, have I wished for the presence of my friend, the good I wished for the presence of my friend, the good Bishop of Oxford, as I have felt assured, that, could he but once witness what it is my happiness could he but once witness what it is my nappiness to witness, though in a too imperfect state, his manly heart would promp! him to ask instant par-don of the American church, for his having spoken so harshly upon a subject which he so imperfectly understood; and that he would perceive his Chrisa ian sympathy might find a much more natu the factory system in his own country, and his Christian indignation a much more legitimate object of rebuke in the English churchmen who ave helped to rivet that system upon their land." ion for the Religious Instruction of the Negroes

I have just received a most interesting docu-nent—the Tenth Annual Report of the Associain Liberty County, Georgia, (Presbyterian.) After relating the doings of the Association during the past year, the report gives an abstract of the efforts at present made, by the several denominations of Christians, in the great work of preaching the Gospel to the colored race. It speaks first of the Protestant Episcopal church; and, that I may not make my letter too long, I will extract only the following, concerning the State of my adoption—the State to which the providence of God brought me, 18 years ago, from the beloved shores of England. The report says:

"The Journal of the Convention of the Diocese of South Carolina (1845) furnishes, evidence that this diocese continues to set an example to all others in the Southern States, in its faithful attention to the colored field. We have 31 parochial reports, and in every one there is special mention made of the negroes; one evening in the of the Protestant Episcopal church; and, that I

mention made of the negroes; one evening in the week, or some part of the Lord's day, being devoted to them by a number of rectors. Nine rectors preach on the plantations in connexion with their white charges; twenty-two have colored Sabbath schools and classes of instruction; several cate-chists labor in conjunction with rectors, who are in part or wholly supported by a society of lay-men, formed for this special purpose of employing catechists and missionaries for the colored people of the State, wherever they may be needed, under the approval of the bishop and the rectors in whose parishes they may be located. Ten missionaries are employed in this diocese, who labor in part or altogether for the negroes. From the paro-chial reports, there are 1,636 colored communicants, 930 colored children catechised by rectors and 1,454 in the colored Sabbath schools. More han one-half the communicants are colored : and the colored Sabbath scholars exceed the white by

In this parish I have baptised more than one thousand negroes in the last ten years. My report to the last Diocesan Convention, for the year 1845, contained the following: Baptisms—2 white children, 34 colored adults, 74 children. Marriages—1 white, 16 colored. Burials—3 white, 4 colored. Communicants—42 white, 147 colored. Divine service on plantations for the negroes, 160 times. Confirmed by the bishop, 50 negroes. Colored children catechised 126 times; number, 320. In our parish church there are frequently two hundred negroes present. On two plantations. hundred negroes present. On two plantations, very neat chapels have been built, in conspicuous es, the sign of the cross on each, declaring to passer-by the sacred object for which it has

this good example.

I am anxious that you should be in of these facts, (and how many more might be added,) that you may understand that the American church is discharging her duty, by preaching to all men, rich and poor, white and colored, repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ; that, in the Southern States, she teaches masters and slaves their respective duties in that state of life to which God has called them; that,

masters and saves that respective duties in that state of life to which God has called them; that, whilst unfolding to both the unsearchable riches of Christ, she reminds the former that they have a Master in heaven, that the Great Judge is no respecter of persons; the latter, St. Paul's and St. Peter's directions—Ephesians, vi, 5, &c.; Colossians, iii, 22, &c.; 1 Timothy, vi, &c.; 1 Peter, ii, 18, &c.; and if so, did she deserve the rebuke contained in your last chapter?

It may seem strange to you to find an Englishman engaged as I am; the more so, when I mention that I am a graduate of Cambridge, (Trinity College;) that I have listened with delight to your venerated father, at the Annual Meeting of the African Institution; and that I had the privilege of knowing his charming powers of conversation, whilst I was preparing for college, under my eldest brother, at Sandgate, in Kent. But, when we find that our Saviour healed the centurion's slave without rebuking the master; when we read—1 without rebuking the master; when we read—1 Cor., vii, 20, 21—"Let every man abide in the same calling wherein he was called. Art thou called, being a servant? Care not for it; but if thou mayest be made free, use it rather;" 1 Corinthians, xii, 13—" By one spirit we are all baptized into one body, whether we be Jews or Gen-tiles, whether we be bond or free;" Galatians, lii, 28—"There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus," &c. When we read these, and the directions above referred to, teaching Christian slaves how to discharge their duty to their earthly masters, it Christians, and some Christian ministers, cannot regard slavery, as found in these Southern States, in the light of a sinful institution; nor should it be a matter of surprise, that the church of Christ here has not, in His name, "rebuked this unclean

spirit."
With regard to myself, I believe I am engaged in a righteous work, in the only work in which my God will require at my hands; that, after the example of my Saviour, I am preaching the Gospel to the poor; and that I may say, with the Apostle of the Gentiles, "What is our hope, or joy, or crown of rejoicing?" "Are not even these" (many negro slaves, whom it has been my privilege to ive into the church) "in the presence of

receive into the church) "in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ, at his coming?"

Trusting that you will excuse the liberty thus taken by a Presbyter of South Carolina, in addressing one of the spiritual fathers of that beloved church into which he was in infancy baptized, and that you will believe that he is anxious only for the truth; praying also that the Lord God may send into all our hearts the light of his Holy Spirit, granting us, by the same spirit, to have a right judgment in all things.

I am, my lord, your lordship's humble servant,

LETTER TO THE RIGHT REV. L. SILLI-MAN IVES. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of North Carolina, Occasioned by his late Address to the Convention of his

BY A PROTESTANT EPISCOPALIAN.

RIGHT REVEREND SIR: History tells us of a certain Bishop who was History tells us of a certain Bishop who was taken prisoner in battle, while fighting against the King of France. The Pope, indignant that a prelate of the church should be held as a captive, demanded his instant liberation. To this mandate the King replied by sending his Holiness the Bishop's blood-stained armor, with the words of Scripture, "This have we found; know now whether it be thy son's coat or no."

And surely the ambassador of Him who came to preach deliverance to the captive and liberty to preach deliverance to the captive and liberty to

To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Oxford:

"No—he lives," said Diaper, "but I must have a blood?" and here he swallowed the contents this glass at a gulp.

"Good?" exclaimed Mr. Sprig; "Pm your an. I'll have it all nately fixed off in a jiffey. I've arm yown brother?" and embracing the plethic Quartermaster, the chivalric "typo" started om his seat, and commenced skipping and dancy ag about the room, as if quite overwhelmed by me unexpected good fortune.

"He must certainly write an apology—a full pology. I won't rest in my bed till I get an apology—a full gology. I won't rest in my bed till I get an apology—a full gology. I won't rest in my bed till I get an apology—a full gology. I won't rest in my bed till I get an apology—a full gology. I won't rest in my bed till I get an apology—a full gology. I won't rest in my bed till I get an apology—a full gology. I won't rest in my bed till I get an apology—a full gology. I won't rest in my bed till I get an apology—a full gology. I won't rest in my bed till I get an apology—a full gology. I won't rest in my bed till I get an apology—a full gology. I won't rest in my bed till I get an apology—a full gology. I won't rest in my bed till I get an apology—a full gology. I won't rest in my bed till I get an apology—a full gology. I won't rest in my bed till I get an apology—a full gology. I won't rest in my bed till I get an apology—a full gology. I won't rest in my bed till I get an apology—a full gology. I won't rest in my bed till I get an apology—a full gology. I won't rest in my bed till I get an apology—a full gology in the follows in the slave as well as the free. Bishop of the Church, you alone as golout the colored race, which could not have been the case if you had examined the printed journals of the Church, you alone as golout the colored race, which could not have been the case if you had examined the printed journals of the colored race, which could not have been the case if you had examined the printed journals of the bloocesan Conventions of the ch

the whole weight of your episcopal influence the frantic assertions, that "no man nor set of men in our day, unless they can produce a new revelation our day, unless they can produce a new revelation from Heaven, are entitled to pronounce slavery wrong," and that "slavery, as it exists at the present day, is agreeable to the order of Divine Providence," you must introduce the subject into the council of your church, and entertain your convention with a picture of the blessedness of North Carolina slaves, and with sneers at the wailing of your fellow Christians over their "imaginary" suffering. Should we seek for the cause of your peculiar ultraism in behalf of human chattelism, we should probably find it in the tendency of human nature, under a change of position, to vibrate from one extreme to the other; and which is exemplified in the proverbial cruelty and arrovibrate from one extreme to the other; and which is exemplified in the proverbial cruelty and arrogance of the slave, when elevated to the post of DRIVER. Had you, when preparing for the ministry among your native hills of New York, been told that the day would come when you would claim to hold your fellow-men as bondmen by the grace of God, and would scoff at the sufferings of Southern slaves, the answer of Hazael to the prophet would have trembled on your lips.

Your late address to the convention of your

Your late address to the convention of your diocese contained the following extraordinary pas-

friend, Josiah Collins, Esq., directly to the estates on Lake Scuppernong, which had been without stated ministerial services for the greater part of the year. Here, and in the neighboring parish at Pettigrew's chapel, I passed the remainder part of the season of Lent, holding daily services, delivering lectures, and commencing a new course of oral catechetical instructions to the servants. This course is to express the prominent events and course is to embrace the prominent events and truths of the Old and New Testaments, as connected with man's fall and redemption, and is designed to follow the oral catechism I have already published. The services here were of the mos published. The services here were of the most gratifying character, fully justifying all that has been said and anticipated of the system of reli-gious training heretofore pursued on these plant-ations. When I saw master and servants standing ations. When I saw master and servants standing side by side in the holy services of Passion week—when I saw all secular labor on these plantations suspended on Good Friday, and the cleanly clad multitude thronging the house of prayer, to pay their homage to a crucified Saviour—and when I saw, on the blessed Easter morn, the master with his goodly number of servants kneeling with reversely saviour and when I saw, on the blessed Easter morn, the master with his goodly number of servants kneeling with reversely saviety and servants who saviety saviety saviety. erent hearts and devout thanksgivings to take the bread of life at the same altar—I could not but oread of the at the same altar—I could not but indulge the hope that ere long my spirit may be refreshed by such scenes in every part of my dio-cese; while I could not help believing that, had some of our brethren of other lands been present, they would have been induced to change the note of their wailing, over imaginary suffering, into the heartfelt exclamation, 'Happy are the people that are in such a case; yea, blessed are the people who have the Lord for their God.'

"Often at such times have I wished for the

"Often at such times have I wished for the presence of my friend the good Bishop of Oxford, as I have felt assured that, could he but once witness what it is my happiness to witness, though in a too imperfect state, his manly heart would prompt him to ask instant pardon of the American church, for his having spoken so harshly upon a subject which he as imposfectly understood; and that he which he so imperfectly understood; and that he would perceive that his Christian sympathy might find a much more natural vent in efforts to remove the cruel oppressions of the factory system in his own country, and his Christian indignation much more legitimate object of rebuke in the Eng lish churchmen who have helped to rivet that sys

tem upon their land."

If ever TRUTH is peculiarly obligatory, it when a Bishop, acting in his high and holy office, addresses a council of the church of God. We are here informed that our brethren of other lands have raised a "note of wailing over IMAGINARY suffering," and the context forbids us to understand the expression in any other sense than a solemn official declaration that Southern slavery is unattended with real actual suffering!! The assurance is also avowed, that had the Bishop of Oxford witnessed the scenes at Scuppernong, he Oxford witnessed the scenes at Scupperhoug, ac-would have been prompted to ask instant pardon of the American church, for having spoken so harshly upon a subject which he so imperfectly understood. Such an assurance is no less wonder ful than unwarranted. The subject on which the Bishop is accused of having spoken harshly, and without understanding it, is American slavery, and the support afforded it by the American church.

Your address, sir, is the first response made to the Bishop of Oxford's reproof of the American church. So long as it was hoped the reproof would be suppressed in this country, a most profound si lence was observed respecting it. Scarcely an Episcopalian in the country seemed to know that the history of his church had been written by an eminent English divine. But no sooner is an exhorrors of Southern slavery, and the delinquen-cies of our Bishops and clergy respecting it, than you think proper to represent him as imperfectly acquainted with the subject, and profess to believe that, if better informed, he would ask instant pardon of the church for what he had written.* It i to be regretted, sir, that you found it inexpedient to be regretted, sir, that you found it inexpedient to specify the alleged suffering which you pronounce imaginary, or to point out a single mistake into which your good brother of Oxford has fallen, and which would tend in any degree to verify your charge against him, of imperfectly understanding his subject. But, sir, there are writers against whom you, a Northern man, will not think it decorous to bring a similar charge. The following witnesses, you will perceive, differ from you as to the blessedness of Southern slavery, and dare to call it nrong, without waiting for a new revelation from Heaven:

evelation from Heaven:
Washington: "Your late purchase of an estate Washington: "Your late purchase of an estate in the colony of Cayenne, with a view of emancipating the slaves on it, is a generous and noble proof of your humanity. Would to God a like spirit might diffuse itself generally into the minds of the people of this country."—Letter to Lafayette, 10th May, 1786.

JEFFERSON: "Can the liberties of a nation be thought seeme when we have recovered the call."

thought secure, when we have removed the only firm basis—a conviction in the minds of the peo-ple that these liberties are the gift of God—that they are not to be violated but with his wrath? Indeed, I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just; that his justice cannot sleep forthat God is just; that his justice cannot sleep for-ever; that, considering numbers, nature, and nat-ural means only, a revolution of the wheel of for-tune, an exchange of situation is among possible events; that it may become possible by supernat-ural interference. The Almighty has no attribute which can take side with us in such a contest."— Notes on Virginia.

Madison: "Many circumstances at the presen

moment seem to concur in brightening the present moment seem to concur in brightening the prospects of the society, and cherishing the hope that the time will come when the dreadful calamity which has so long afflicted our country, and filled so many with despair, will be gradually removed."—

Letter to American Colonization Society, 29th December, 1831.

cember, 1831.

Monroe: "We have found that this evil (sla very) has preyed upon the very vitals of the com-munity, and has been prejudicial to all the States in which it has existed."—Speech in Virginia Con-WILLIAM PINKNEY: "It is really matter of as

william Finkney: "It is really matter of as-tonishment to me, that the people of Maryland do not blush at the very name of freedom. Not con-tent with exposing to the world, for near a cen-tury, a speaking picture of abominable oppression, they are still ingenious to prevent the hand of generosity from robbing it of half its horrors."— Speech on Slavevy in Maryland House of Delegates, 1789.

1789.

PATRICK HENRY: "It is a debt we owe the purity of our religion, to show that it is at variance with that law which warrants slavery."—Letter to A. Benezet.

Manumission Society of North Carolina: "In
Manumission Society of North Carolina: "In

MANUMISSION SOCIETY OF NORTH CAROLINA: "In the eastern parts of the State, the slaves considerably outnumber the free population. Their situation there is wretched beyond description. Impoverished by the mismanagement which we have already attempted to describe, the master, unable to supply his own grandeur and maintain his slaves, puts the unfortunate wretches upon short allowance, scarcely sufficient for their sustenance, so that a great part go half naked and half starved much of their time. . . . Generally, throughout the much of their time. . . Generally, throughout the State, the African is an abused, a monstrously outraged creature."—Report, 1826.

JOHN RANDOLPH: "Sir, I envy neither the head nor the heart of that man, from the North, who

rises here to defend slavery on principle."—Speech in Congress, 1829.
Mr. Moore: "Slavery, as it exists in Virginia, may be regarded as the heaviest calamity which has ever fallen to this portion of the human race.

ever fallen to this portion of the human race. One of the evils which arises from it, is the irresistible tendency which it has to undermine and destroy everything like virtue and morality in the community."—Speech in Virginia Legislature, 1832.

Thomas M. Randolph: "It is a practice, and an increasing practice, in parts of Virginia, to near slaves for market. How can an honorable mind, a patriot and a lover of his country, bear to see this Ancient Dominion converted into one vast menagerie, where men are reared for market like ozen for the shambles."—Speech in Virginia Legislature, 1832.

oxen for the shambles."—Speech in Virginia Legislature, 1832.

Rev. R. I. Breckenridge, of Baltimore: "What is slavery, as it exists among us? We reply, it is that condition enforced by the laws of one-half of the States of this Confederacy, in which one portion of the community, called masters, is allowed such power over another portion, called slaves, as—

"1. To deprive them of the entire earnings of their own labor, except only so much as is necessary to continue labor itself, by continuing healthy existence—thus committing clear robbery.

"2. To reduce them to the necessity of universal concubinage, by denying to them the civil

rights of marriage—thus breaking up the dearest

"3. To deprive them of the means and oppor

"3. To deprive them of the means and opportunities of moral and intellectual culture, in many States making it a high penal offence to teach them to read—thus perpetuating whatever evil there is that proceeds from ignorance.

"4. To set up between parents and their children an authority higher than the impulse of nature and the laws of God, which breaks up the authority of the father over his own offspring, and at pleasure separates the mother at a returnauthority of the father over his own characteristics and at pleasure separates the mother at a returnless distance from her child—thus abrogating the clear laws of nature, thus outraging all decency and justice, and degrading and oppressing thousands upon thousands of beings created like themselves in the image of the Most High God. Thus is slavery, as it is daily exhibited in every Slave State."—African Repository, 1834.
Synod of Kentucky: "Brutal stripes and all

the various kinds of personal indignities are no the various kinds of personal indignities are not the only species of cruelty which slavery licenses. The law does not recognise the family relations of a slave, and extends to him no protection in the enjoyment of domestic endearments. The mem-bers of a slave family may be forcibly separated, so that they shall never more meet till the final judgment; and cupidity often induces the masters to practice what the law allows. Brothers and sisters, parents and children, husbands and wives, are torn asunder, and permitted to see each other are torn asunder, and permitted to see each other no more. These acts are daily occurring in the midst of us. The shrieks and the agony often witnessed on such occasions proclaim with a trum-

pet tongue the iniquity and cruelty of our sys-tem."—Address, 1835. Henry Clay: "I consider slavery as a curse a curse to the master—a wrong, a grievous wrong, to the slave. In the abstract, it is all wrong, and no possible contingency can make it right."—Colonization Speech, 1836.

T. Marshall, of Fauquier county, Virginia Slavery is ruinous to the whites. The master "Slavery is ruinous to the whites. The master has no capital but what is vested in HUMAN FLESH The father, instead of being richer for his sons is at a loss to provide for them. There is no di versity of occupations, no incentive to enterprise Labor of every species is disreputable, because performed mostly by slaves. Our towns are stationary, our villages almost everywhere declining and the general aspect of the country marks the curse of a wasteful, idle, reckless population, who have no interest in the soil, and care not how much it is impoverished."—Speech in Virginia And now, sir, what will you do with this host o

witnesses, which might be indefinitely enlarged? Will you, a Northern man, charge these witnesses with an imperfect knowledge of slavery? By no means; but you may say of them quite as truly as of the Bishop of Oxford, that, had they only been at Scuppernong last Good Friday and Easter Sunday, they would have asked "instant pardon" of the American church, for having spoken so harshly of an institution which she enjoys, deends, and blesses."

Warburton, in his Divine Legation, (vol. 2, 92,) informs us that the ancient sages held it lawful and expedient to teach one doctrine to the people at large, and an opposite one to a select number. Hence the double doctrine of these philosophers—the one external, intended for the public. onlines—the one external, intended for the public, and known as the exoteric; the other internal, confined to friends and disciples, and denominated the esoteric. The slaveholders of the present day have their double docrine also; and, to distinguish between the exoteric and the esoteric, it is only necessary to ascertain whether the language used is ntended for effect on the north or the south side of Mason and Dixon's line. For the purpose of llustrating this double doctrine, which in the sequel will be found very useful in explaining the spiritual phenomena witnessed at Scuppernong, I will call your attention to the exateric teachings of those distinguished sages, Governors Hayne and Hammond, both within a few years chief magistrates of South Carolina. The former, in his message to the Legislature, in 1833, thus speaks to the South Carolina lawgivers, but only for the purpose of being overheard by the people of the North:

It is a remarkable fact, that even during the revolutionary war, when the State was overrun by a barbarous enemy, marching openly under by a barbarous enemy, marching openly under the banner of emancipation, our domestics could not be seduced from their masters, but proved a source of STRENGTH, and not of weakness, to the country." Governor Hayne, no doubt, adopted the maxim of the Grecian philosophers, that truth and utility do not always coincide; for he was, of course, too well informed in the history of his native State not to have been conscious that the "remarkable fact" thus officially announced was an impudent invention of his own. Let us listen to the testimony borne by history to the fidelity of the South

Carolina domestics, and the *strength* they yielded to the country during the revolutionary war:
"March 29, 1779.—The committee appointed to take into consideration the circumstances of the Southern States, and the ways and means for their safety and defence, report: That the State of South Carolina (as represented by the delegates of said State, and by Mr. Huger, who has come hither, at the request of the Governor of said State, on purpose to explain the peculiar circumstances thereof) is unable to make any effectual efforts with the militia, by reason of the great proportion of citizens necessary to remain at home, to prevent insurrection among the negroes, and prevent their desertion to the enemy."—Secret Journal of Con-

gress, vol. II, p. 105.
"The negroes seduced and taken from the inhabitants of South Carolina in the course of the war, remained subject to the disposal of the enemy. They were successively shipped to the West Indies; and it is asserted, on the authority of the best-informed citizens of South Carolin that more than TWENTY THOUSAND slaves were

that more than TWENTY THOUSAND slaves were lost to the State in consequence of the war."—
Col. H. Lee's Memoirs of the Revolutionary War in the Southern Department, vol. II, p. 456.

The object of the Governor's mendacious fact was to lead the people of the North to believe that their sympathy for the slaves was misplaced, that their suffering was "imaginary;" since, if they retained their allegiance to their masters, in the presence of a British emancipating army, they must certainly be very well contented with their condition. He naturally deemed it more prudent to refer to the revolutionary war, than to the more recent one of 1812. Let us supply his omission:

A memorial presented to Congress by certain Virginia and Maryland slaveholders, and to be found in the documents of the 2d Sess. 20th Cong., sets forth, that "in July and August, 1814, the enemy made several landings on the Northern Neck of Virginia. All the militia in this penin-sula were called out into the service, and the prosula were called out into the service, and the property? [human cattle] "was pretty well protected. On a sudden, an order came, that all the troops should be marched to the defence of Washington; and this neck of eighteen miles wide was emptied of all its efficient forces for nearly six weeks. During the absence of the forces, there was nothing to restrain our slaves and grave recovery. ing to restrain our slaves, and THEY FLOCKED IN

In 1822, there was in Charleston a rumor of an In 1822, there was in Charleston a rumor of an intended servile insurrection; and this very gentleman, then Colonel Hayne, patrolled the streets one whole night, at the head of five companies of soldiers, to prevent the faithful domestics from cutting their masters' throats. No less than thiry-five "domestics" were soon after tried, convicted, and hung, for their intended insurrection; and in this judicial butchery, this same Colonel Hayne played his part as one of the judges! Governor Hammond, another Carolina sage, addressing the North from the floor of Congress, 1st of February, 1836, taught the following exoteric doctrine: "Sir, our slaves are a peaceful, kindhearted, and affectionate race, satisfied with their hearted, and affectionate race, satisfied with their lot, happy in their comforts, and devoted to their masters. It will not be an easy thing to seduce them

ters. It will not be an easy thing to seduce them from their fidelity."

And now, sir, for a little esoteric doctrine relative to the "devotion" of slaves to their masters. Soon after the hanging of domestics by dozens in Charleston, a pamphlet appeared there, entitled "Reflections Occasioned by the Late Disturbances in Charleston," attributed to Gen. T. Pinckney. It was an essay on the dangers to be apprehended from the slave population, and the means of averting them. Of the "house servants" it is said, "they are the most dangerous; their intimate acquaintance with all the circumstances relating to the interior of the dwellings, the confidence reposed in them, and the information they unavoidreposed in them, and the information they unavoidably obtain from hearing the conversation and observing the habitual transactions of their owners, afford them the most ample means for TREACHEROUS BLOODSHED AND DEVASTATION. The success,

afford them the most ample means for TREACHERous RLOODSHED AND DEVASTATION. The success, therefore, of servile conspiracies mainly depends on this class for taking off by midnight murder their unsuspecting owners; and the late trials, by exhibiting so large a portion of this description among the ringleaders of the conspiracy, afford a melancholy proof of their promptitude to become actors in such scenes."—Page 14.

Another pamphlet came out the same year at Charleston, said to be from the pen of Edwin C. Holland, Esq. and called "A Refutation of the Calumnies circulated against the Southern and Western States." It concluded with the following esoteric advice: "Let it never be forgotten, that our negroes are truly the Jacobins of the country; that they are the anarchists and the domestic enemy; the common enemy of civilized society; and the barbarians who would, if they could, become the DESTROYERS OF OUR RACE."

"We of the South," says the Maysville (Tennessee) Intelligencer, "are emphatically surrounded by a dangerous class of beings—degraded, stupid savages—who, if they could but once entertain the idea that investigated and upconditional death would not be their portion, would re-enact the St.

Says the Southern Religious Telegraph, "Hatred to the whites, with the exception in some cases of attachment to the person and family of the master, is nearly universal among the black population. We have, then, a foe cherished in our own bosoms—a foe willing to draw our LIFE BLOOD whenever the opportunity is offered."

each thenceforth have worshipped in the place and manner directed by "the highest bidder."

and manner directed by "the highest bidder."

The Southern churches number their slave communicants by thousands; but profession is not principle; and, in all ages and countries, there has ever been a ready conformity to the religion of the ruling despot. Where the slave makes no religious profession, the cause is for the most part to be found in the indifference of the master.

The exteric teaching on this subject is not.

The esoteric teaching on this subject is not cal-culated to inspire very strong confidence in slave piety. In an account of the "Intended Insurrec-tion." published by the authorities of Chaptert

tion," published by the authorities of Charleston 1822, it is stated, that of those executed, severa

had been "class-leaders." "Jack Green was a preacher; Billy Palmer exceedingly pious, and a

communicant of the church of his master; Jack Purcell, no less devout." The ensuing year, the Rev. Dr. Dalcho, assistant minister of St. Michael

church, Charleston, published a pamphlet in vindi-cation of slavery, but had the decency to omit his

name on the title-page.† Alluding to the late conspirators, he says: "I write, with feelings of the

deepest regret, that some of the conspirators were preachers, class-leaders, and communicants; thus verifying the truth of a remark which teachers have

coo often occasion to make, that THERE IS LITTLE CONFIDENCE TO BE PLACED IN THE RELIGIOUS PRO

ressions of negroes. I speak generally. Much animal excitement may be, and oftentimes is, produced, where but little real devotion is felt in the

duced, where but little real devotion is left in the heart. I sympathize most sincerely with the very respectable and pious clergyman, whose heart must still bleed at the recollection that his confidential class-leader, but a week or two before his just con-

viction, had received the communion of the Lord's Supper from his hand. This wretch had been

brought up in his pastor's family, and was treated with the same Christian attention as was shown to their children."

Says the venerable and Rev. Dr. Nelson, a na-

stays the venerable and flow. Dr. Picison, a native of Tennessee, and formerly President of Marion College, Missouri: "The concentrated recollection of thirty years furnishes me with three stances only, where I could say I have reason the known walk of that slave, to believe had

or her a sincere Christian."

The Rev. C. C. Jones, probably better acquainted with the religious character of the slaves than

any other Southern minister, says, in his sermon

already quoted: "OF THE PROFESSORS OF RELI-

GION among them, there are many of questionable

piety, who occasion the different churches great trouble in discipline, for they are extremely ig-

After such facts and confessions, you cannot

sir, be surprised, should your brethren from other lands be a little skeptical about the "reverent hearts and devout thanksgivings" of the goodly

number of the Scuppernong negroes. But, alas! sir, there are indeed far weightier reasons than those confessions, to justify such skepticism.

The very peculiar character of that Christianity which is offered to the slaves is well calculated to

insure its rejection by them. Love is the great motive, argument, and command of the Gospel. God is love. God so loved the world, that he gave

his only begotten son. We love God, because he first loved us. Love one another, so shall all men

know that ye are my disciples. One is your Father which is in heaven; all ye are brethren. When we are cruelly and unjustly treated, we know that

we suffer in violation of the precepts of our reli-gion, and we are taught to pray for the offender, that his sin may be forgiven. Far different is the religion offered to the slave. He is instructed that the common Father of All has authorized a portion of his children to rob the others of all their civil and religious rights and to relieve the

their civil and religious rights, and to reduce them to the condition of the brutes that perish, by con-verting them into articles of merchandise. The

favored children, moreover, are permitted to with hold from their brethren the revelation made by

their Heavenly Father, and which He has de clared is able to make them wise unto salvation

The slave also learns, by experience, that to him s denied the marriage and the parental relat

blessed boons, expressly conferred by God upon others. While this religion calls on some to be

diligent in business, that they may provide for their families, he is informed that this same reli-

gion requires from him unceasing and unrepining toil, for the sole benefit of his happier brethren. A future life is indeed revealed to him, and he is

promised happiness in another world, on certain onditions; among which are, always, obedience to his master, and refusal to escape from bondage. The slave is taught that those privations and sufferings which he endures, and which outrage

his moral sense, are in perfect accordance wit

he precepts of his religion; and that to pray for

the forgiveness of his oppressor would be but to insult that Divine Majesty which clothed the op-

pressor with power, and authorized him to use

* No doubt the whole church of England might with equ

crushing his weaker brother.

norant, and frequently are guilty of the gro

The slaveholders, when thus cautioning each ther against the intense hatred felt for them by the slaves, seem never to ask themselves,

not a cause ?"

The double doctrine is not confined to the laity The double doctrine is not confined to the laity; even the CLERGY occasionally condescend to use it. One of the most astonishing specimens of the clerical exoteric to be met with in the writings of Southern divines, is furnished by the Rev. J. C. THORNTON, President of the Centenary College, Clinton, Mississippi. This gentleman, in a volume entitled an "Inquiry into the History of Slavary 1841" but in reality, a philippic against Slavery, 1841," but, in reality, a philippic against Abolitionists, scoffing at the alleged ignorance of the slaves, thus exclaims, "They are so 'ignorant' that they are chiefly all in the South members of three or four denominations, Protestant Episcopa-lians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists; among all of whom are colored ministers of exalted stand-ing, who would honor any pulpit in America— when those who are not church members are added to the above, it will make at least Two Miladded to the above, it will make at least two milLions of slaves in regular attendance on divine
worship."—Pp. 108-110. To these specimens of the
reverend gentleman's veracity, we add one of his
refinement. Addressing, in his book, by name, two
anti-slavery writers at the North, he tells them—
"Bring forward your son, out with your daughter,
and either shall have an Angele pages. and either shall have an Angola negro before night."—P. 140. As the whole number of slaves, including children, is less than three millions, and at the least two millions of these are in regular at tendance on divine worship, it must be confesse tendance on divine worship, it must be confessed that the slaves are the greatest church-going people in the world. "Happy are the people that are in such a case." But before indulging in our pious gratulations, let us attend to the esoteric teaching on the subject of slave religion. In a sermon preached before an association of planters in Georgia, by the Rev. C. C. Jones, and published at Savannah, 1831, we have the following confessions: "The description which the Apostle Paul, in his Epistle to the Romans, gives of the heathen world, will apply, with very little abatement, to our negroes. They lie, blaspheme, are slothful, envious, ma-licious, inventors of evil things, deceivers, covenant breakers, implacable, unmerciful. Numbers of the not go to church, and cannot tell who Jesus Christ is, nor have they ever heard so much

as the Ten Commandments read and explained.
... Generally speaking, they appear to be without hope, and without God in the world—A NATION The report of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, made 5th December, 1833, and published at Charleston, makes the following revelations "Who would credit it, that in these years of re-vival and benevolent effort, in this Christian Republic, there are over two millions of human beings in the condition of heathen, and, in some re spects, in a worse condition. From long contin-ued and close observation, we believe that their moral and religious condition is such that they may justly be considered the HEATHEN of this Christian country, and will bear a comparison with heathen in any part of the world. It is universally the fact throughout the slaveholding

States, that either custom or law prohibits them the acquisition of letters, and consequently they can have no access to the Scriptures. In the vast field, extending from an entire State beyond the Potomac to the Sabine river, and from the Atlantic to the Ohio, there are, to the best of our knowledge, not twelve men exclusively devoted to the religious instruction of the negroes. As to ministers of their own color, they are destitute, infinitely, both in point of numbers and qualifica-tions, to say nothing of the fact that such a ministry is looked upon with distrust, and discounted nanced. But do not the negroes have access to the Gospel through the stated ministry of the whites? No. We venture the assertion, that if we take the whole number of ministers in the slaveholding States, but a very small portion pay any attention to them. . . . The negroes have no regular and efficient ministry; as a matter of course, no churches; neither is there sufficient oom in the white churches for their accommoda holding States built expressly for their use. . . We may now inquire if they enjoy the privileges of the Gospel in private, in their own houses, or on their own plantations? Again we return a negative answer. They have no Bibles to read at their own firesides, they have no family altars and when in affliction and sickness, or death, they have no minister to address to them the console ons of the Gospel, nor to bury them with solemn

and appropriate services."

Certainly the Rev. President of "Centenary to the religious character of two millions of slaves. According to the one, they are regular attendants on divine worship; according to the other, they are "in the condition of HEATHEN." Let us now apply this double doctrine to the case of the slave Christians of Scuppernong, and see whether we cannot find some *esoteric* revelations which might cause the Bishop of Oxford to pause a little before he asks pardon for his reproof of the Ameri-

affords no justification to his brother for treating him as a beast of burden, or offering his life a sac

nim as a beast of burden, or offering his life a sac-rifice to religious intolerance. No Christian will deny the power of the Holy Spirit to penetrate the gloomy prison house of Southern bondage, and to enlighten, sanctify, and save its miserable inmates. But the blessings of grace, as of Provi-dence, are ordinarily bestowed in return for the

dence, are ordinarily bestowed in return for the use of appointed means; and where those means are withheld, or partially applied, or grossly perverted, other evidence may justly be required, that the slave has made the Lord his God, than the simple fact that he is seen to receive the communion in his master's church, and in his company. It is somewhat questionable whether your spirit would have been equally refreshed at the sight of amplitude of Prephyterian Rantiit on Maybe

can church.

"No doubt the whole church of England might with equal propriety be called to ask pardon of her American daughter, as it is to be hoped every one of her Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, most cordially concurs in the propriety and justice of the Bishop of Oxford's reproof. The Bishop of Norwich, in a letter of 19th Cetober, 1840, to an American gentlema who had furnished him with certain papers, including portions of Freeman's sermon, and Bishop Ives's endorsement of it, remarks: "I have always considered it as an anomaly, that any State professing Christianity could for a moment tolerate a tyranny so utterly at variance with every feeling of justice and humanity, but I never could have believed that any individuals existed, calling themselves ministers of the Gospel, whose minds were so darkened by prejudice and self-interest as to avow an approval of slavery and its evil consequence, had I not found them so unequivocally confirmed in the documents above mentioned." can church.

It seems that, during Lent, you visited certain plantations, "which had been without stated ministerial services for the greater part of the year." In the midst of this destitution of the means of † Practical Considerations, founded on the Scriptures, relative to the Slave Population of South Carolina. By a South ‡But the wretch was the slave of his pastor. grace, you appeared on the ground, and "com-menced"—for it appears you had not time to fin-TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT. ish—"a new course of oral catechetical instruc-tion to the servants." How far the servants were THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG is published in the city of Washington, every day, at three o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted, and served to subscribers in the City, at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown, in Alexandria, and in Baltimore, the same evening, at six and a quarter cents a week, payable to the sole agent of the Whig, G. L. Gillchrest, Esq., or lis order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per annun, or \$\frac{2}{2}\$ for six months, payable in advance. Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for \$\frac{3}{2}\$ per annun, or \$\frac{2}{2}\$ for six months, payable in advance. Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for \$\frac{3}{2}\$, two weeks for \$\frac{2}{2}\$.75, one month for \$\frac{3}{2}\$, two months for \$\frac{3}{2}\$, payable always in advance.

The National Whig is what its name indicates. It speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union or every question of public policy. It advocates the election to the Presidency of Zachary Taylor, subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife upon all the measures and acts of the Administration deemed to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. Its columns are open to every man in the country, for the discussion of political or any other questions.

In addition to politica, a large space in the National Whig will be devoted to publications upon Agriculture, Mechanics, and other useful arts, Science in general, Law, Medicine, Statistics, &c. Choice specimens of American and Foreign Liberature will also be given, including Reviews, &c. A weekly list of the Patents issued by the Patent Office will likewise by published—the whole forming a complete family newspaper.

The Weekly National Whig, one of the largest newspapers permitted to listen to your daily lectures and ser vices, and whether they enjoyed the oral instruc-tion on other days than the Sabbath, is uncertain since no mention is made of the suspension of la-bor on the plantations, except on Good Friday. However this may be, certain results are recorded. You saw masters and servants standing side by side, in the holy services of Passion week. Had by side, in the holy services of Passion words you seen them sitting together in the same pews, we could better have understood their position, we could be have shared your surprise. On Good and should have shared your surprise. On Good Friday, all secular labor was suspended. This, of course, was not the effect of the *oral* instruction to the servants, but an act of civility on the part of the servants, but an act of civility of the part of the masters to the Bishop, who had made the visit by particular request. On this day, you saw the "cleanly clad multitude thronging the house of prayer, to pay homage to a crucified Saviour." It was far easier to see a large gang of slaves standing in the church, than to see the cause which brought them there. It is not to be cause which brought them there. It is not to be supposed that, during the Bishop's visit, the slaves were told to throw down their hoes, and put on clean clothes, merely to spend Good Friday in dancing, or roaming over the plantations. Whatever may have been the piety of the "multitude," they were most unquestionably ordered to go to church, and a sound flogging would have been the The Weekly National Whig, one of the largest newspe

The Weekly National Whig, one of the largest newspapers in the United States, is made up from the columns of the Daily National Whig, and is published every Saturday, for the low price of \$2 per annum, payable in advance. A double aheat of eight pages will be given whenever the press of matter shall justify it.

The Memoirs of General Taylor, written expressly for the National Whig, are in course of publication. They commenced with the second number, a large number of copies of which have been printed, to supply calls for back numbers.

P. S. All daily, weekly, and semi-weekly papers in the United States are requested to insert this advertisement once a week for six months, noting the price for publishing the same at the bottom of the advertisement, and send the paper containing it to the National Whig office, and the amount will be duly remitted. Our editorial brethern are also requested to notice the National Whig in their reading columns. June 17.—6m

DEMOVAL.—The Rooms of the American and Foreign church, and a sound flogging would have been the fate of every truant. On the blessed Easter morn, you beheld "the master with his goodly number of servants kneeling with reverent hearts and devout thanksgivings, to take the bread of life, at the same altar." As no Protestant Episcopal church has as yet more than one altar or communicate the communicates as a matter of course. ion table, the communicants, as a matter of course knelt at the same. As the service was performed knett at the same. As the service was performed by you, it was of course performed with rubrical correctness; and, not being interrupted with narratives of personal experiences and feelings, it is not very obvious how you made the discovery that the goodly number of servants knelt with reverent hearts and devout thanksgivings.

You flatter yourself, sir, that if these sights had been witnessed by some one of "our brethren from

REMOVAL.—The Rooms of the American and Foreign PEMOVAL.—The Rooms of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and the American Missionary Association, with the Depository for the sale of Anti-Slavery Publications, the Reading Room, and Agency for the National Era, have been removed from No. 5 to No. 22 Spruce arret, New York, where all persons having business with either of the Societies, or otherwise interested in the cause, are respectfully invited to call. Letters on business, designed for the office, should be directed as above.

New York May 12 1847.

Office Agent.

You flatter yourself, sir, that if these sights had been witnessed by some one of "our brethren from other lands," (probably Northern and English Abolitionists,) they would have changed their note of wailing over imaginary suffering into the jubilant chant, "Happy are the people that are in such a case; yea, blessed are the people who have the Lord for their God."! Be assured, sir, that, unless they very imperfectly understood the subject, no such exclamations would be prompted by their hearts nor escape from their lips. They would not regard as happy the masters who compelled a goodly number of their fellow-Christians to toil for them without wages; and, that they might the more easily keep them in subjection, denied them all the rights of humanity. They would not regard the multitude of slaves happy, because excused from labor on Good Friday, while toiling under the lash every other week day in the year; nor, finally, would they pronounce masters and slaves happy, merely because they were seen to receive the communion on Easter Sunday. Most true it is, that he who has the Lord for his God is blessed, whether he bleeds under the lash of the slave driver, or expires a martyr at the stake; and equally true is it, that his blessedness affords no justification to his brother for treating him as a beast of burden, or offering his life a sac-New York, May 17, 1847. WILLIAM HARNED, Office Agent.

NEW MILLINERY.—Miss Morley will this day open are extensive assortment of Millinery Goods of the latest.

NEW MILLINERY.—Miss Monley will this day op an extensive assortment of Millinery Goods of the late style, among which are—shirred crape bonnets, Rutland a edal braid bonnets, China pearl and fine English strav gimps and lace Neapolitans, Veronies bonnets, (a new article Buena Vista and Coburg straws, French lace straws, (ver-uperior,) children's bonnets of every description, French tawns and drawn silk bonnets; China pearl, gimp, Florench braid, and Leghorn flats. Also, ribands, caps, and flowers wreaths for the flaty balls, roses, and japonicas. Straw and Neapolitan bonnets repaired in a superior man ner. Penn. avenue, near Ninth street.

CROTON HOTEL—On strict Temperance principles, No. 142 and 144 Broadway, New York; by May 6.—4f J. LELAND MOORE. May 6.—df.

DR. H. STARR'S Office, Liberty street, second door sorth
of Fayette street, west side, Baltimore. April 28.

THOMAS BUTLEK, Boot and Shoe Maker, may still be
found at his old stand, 'No. 225 Prats street, Baltimore,
prepared to manufacture the cheapest and best work, for ladies or gentlemen.

dies or gentlemen.

J. Baltimore, is prepared to make Wood Cuts, Bradis, Dies, Seals, Letters, &c. Drawings executed. April 29.

MAULDEN PERINE'S Earthenvare Pottery, corner of Pine and Lexington streets, Baltimore. All wars delivered in any part of the city, free of cartage. April 29.

NO. 37 CHEAPSIDE.—J. D. Armstranon & Thonkrom, Todocco and Cigar Warehouse. Todocco in large and small packages; Cigars in packages of 50, 100, 125, and 250.

April 29.—tf.

BERRS'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Third street, north of Pennsylvania avenue, and near the Ruitroad Depth, Washington City. Prices to suit the times. April 29.—tf.

CHLEER WARE, or every description and style, manufactory.

Reprise March Mason, Fushionable Boot and Shoe Maker.

Richard Mason, Fushionable Boot and Shoe Maker alignon Hall Building, No. 5 South Front street, mear Batimore street, where he is prepared to serve old or new customers, on the most favorable terms, and with despatch.

April 29.

would have been equally refreshed at the sight of a multitude of Presbyterian, Baptist, or Methodist slaves receiving the communion; or whether you would have been equally assured of their blessedness. Yet you well know, sir, that in the choice of their church and creed, the slaves are passive; and that, had the Scuppernong communicants been sent to auction on Easter Monday, they would CHARLES B. PURNELL, Draper and Tailor, southers corner of German and Liberty streets, Baltimore, keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of Cloths, Case meres, and Vestings, which he will make up in the latest style and on the most reasonable terms. Strict attention will be paid to the style of the work intrasted to him.

April 29.—64